IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,024.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles or Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 7th August	‡ 9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 8th Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3412	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	" 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th August, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Mariensbad	8000	....	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES,

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 26th July, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilbling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A;	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai " Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... "	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

CLARKES
B 41.
PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
for
all metal work in
BRASSO

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle, In half litre bottles...	...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ...	...	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	...	1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and ratably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust properly consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the remaining valuable photographic Cameras, wooden Camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, prting frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated post-cards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view now.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the effects of Tribhowan Jasraj, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on Monday, the 11th Inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 1,587.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the detailed list of the outstandings apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1913.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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Make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

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This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

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A touching story of the American Civil War.
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THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Best Flax Canvas
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DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
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Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Sold by all Grocers everywhere
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EXPERT GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED immediately, must furnish security for Rs. 3,000, and be thoroughly experienced, and produce excellent testimonials. Apply giving full qualifications and copies of testimonials, state age and salary expected, and when avilable to "Godown," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

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Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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FOR SALE.—A large number of FINE THICK BAMBOOS, 40 to 50 feet long. The clumps having seeded have just been cut down and the clumps are all in good condition. Also a large number of OLD BAMBOO ROOTS. For prices, etc., apply to—
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Two Pumps Tweddells system suitable for steam pressure of 90 to 100lbs. per square inch and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

Two accumulators Tweddells system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.

Four Gap Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of Steel Hydraulic Piping Bend and Tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

All the above in good order. One set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to:—
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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) suppressing infections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Drage (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

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For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, 3224 tons, Captain E C Ody, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow via Manchester, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Strathcarron, 2306 tons, Captain R F Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Pultair, 1929 tons, Captain H W Barber, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh, etc, via Karachi with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Karachi with a cargo of sugar and timber.

The steamer Crostafels, 3383 tons, Captain H F Sacken, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, August 2nd 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
H I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
H I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
H I M S Pallinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
H I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
H I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Aug. 4.

Angas.....3330 Dakers .....A Yule & Co
Aracan .....3543 McAllister...W & A G & Co
Astoria .....2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
Bulna.....3963 Farquharson ..M M and Co
China .....4160 Tocque .....P & O Co
Crostafels .....3383 Sacken...W & A G & Co
Clan Macphee..3224 Ody.....J Finlay & Co
Dupleix .....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8-...
P & O Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Euryalus .....2389 Williams.....M M and Co
Elysia .....3398 Coverley...W & A G & Co
Fallin .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseines... 994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara.....595 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....
T M and Co
Karonga .....2032 Paterson .....W and A
G and Co
Koweit .....2334 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Kanzler.....1865 Schepp...A Strandes & Co
Pentakota .....2203 Stewart .....M M & Co
Rangoon Maru .3316 Kamashita ..N Y Kaisha
Saxed.....157 Bonsfield .... Port Said .....
Arab Strs Ld
Saigun Maru 3311 Yomaguchi...N Y Kaisha
Surada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co
Strathcarron ...2306 Hutchinson .....
Umzumbi.....2138 Robertson...& A G & Co
Washington.....Hofmann .....Standard Oil Co
Bahrein .....1462 Grant..... Busreh.....
Arab Strs Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Scharzfels	3533	Stryker	...W & A G		and Co
D & R City of Sparta	3478	McNeil	...K N & Co		
D & E Thornbeck	2345	Foster	.....M M & Co		
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed	.M M & Co		
G Firoozi	2692	Primrose	Suakim ...	...	5-8
					T M & Co
M Nyanza	2642	Mcallister	....T M and Co		
N Ramsay	2739	Mullan	...Port Said		
				12 8	...Kalli Bro
O Ischia	2481	Bolsito	...Genoa .. 6/8		
				R Line & Co	
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	...Antwerp		...7-8
				J Finlay & Co	
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher	...Arab Strs Ld		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....2761 Park.....J Finlay and Co
2 Castalia .....4087 Mitchell ...Liverpool...
6-8...W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila .....3381 Hodgson.....Java.....6 8
M M & Co
4 Hidalgo .....2730 Horbord...Hull .. 8 8...
J F & Co
6 Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori...Kobe ... 6 8
N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo.....2792 Chilton ..Hull ...9 8 ..
8 Austria.....4870 Counlich.....A L S N Co
9 Quilca .....4941 Cole.....M M & Co
14 Lhasa.....950 Penney .....M M & Co
15 Oolobaria.....3447 Raddock .....Batavia
8-8...M M & Co
16 Putiala.....2900 Bamber...M M and Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail ..... Bo S N Co
Ponani .....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mokomed .....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Persia .....4154 Bradshaw .....P and O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
3	Putiala.....	Bamber ..	Busreh, July 29
	Surada.....	Alton	Samarang, J 4
	Clan Macphee	Ody	Glasgow, June 26
	Crostafels ...	Locken ...	Calcutta, July 21
	China	To que	Shanghai, J 19
4	Strath Carran	Hutchinson	Delagoa Bay, July 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
4	City of Bristol	Henderson	K as

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Elysia, for Liverpool.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf etc.
" Rangoon Maru for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Dumbea, left Aden for on August 2nd and she is expected here on August 6 at midnight.

The P and O Company's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 16 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 12 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 30 bales wool, D Nagji ; 19 bales wool, Bombay Co. ; 19 bales wool, V Oomersee ; 16 bales wool, B Fozmul ; 30 bales wool, H G J H M Muzfur ; 20 bales wool, M Ramjidass ; 26 bales wool, M Balia ; 11 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 1001 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co ; 100 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons ; 13 bales cotton waste, 51 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co ; 73 bales cotton waste, S Raichand. City of Sparta s—1000 cwts myrabolum, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1116 bales cotton, 1299 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 bales mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 bales caster seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 15 bales coplate, Pheroze and Co ; 12,160 bales caster-seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—24 bales goat skins, 41 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 45 cwts almonds seed. 829 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy ; 60 cwts chutny, M R Jassawala ; 212 cwts sandal wood billets, 70 bales sadnalwood roots. 28 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nawrojee and Co ; 1997 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 5 cwts sumach, Allen Brothers and Co; 75 cwts gum arabic, E Sooltanally; 600 lbs brassware, 2 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwala ; 8 bales woollen carpets, 20 lbs brassware, Thos Cook and Son ; 5 bales cotton and wollen carpets, H G H Mahamod and Sons ; 167 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14 bales goat skins, R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—10,001 cwts cotton seed Arjoon Khemji ; 1584 cwts cotton, seed D Nanji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Agstoria s—880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,085 cwts gum Arabic, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy; 7,665 cwts crushed bones, J Living Stone and Co.

Umzumbi s—500 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomad.

FOR BARROIN-FERNES

Detmold s—7,200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calna s—2,000 cwts caster seed, 5,000 cwts linseed, K Devehand and Co.

Clansinclair s—50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

Chantala s—550 cwts gum Arabic, Massabhoy Jaffirbhoy; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Scharzfels s—1 bale woollen carpets, E G Fulep.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—330 bales cotton, S H Amer and Co; 250 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—5,947 cwts wheat, 2,970 cwts linseed, 900 cwts mustarseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia s—2 bales silk waste, B G Gorio and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—160 bales cotton twist, I David
Austria s—685 bales, cotton twist, G Dotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devenha s—160 bales cotton twist, I David; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
Austria s—493 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 315 bales cotton yarn G Cotton and Co 375 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 4

Steamer Putiala from Busreh, Agent, M M and Co.—8 bundles fish, 303 bags sardines, 9 tins pearls, 398 bags dates, 113 boxes and 11 cases wet dates, 621 bags dry dates, 26 bundles skins, 27 bundles and 8 bales wool.

Steamer Dwarka from Busreh Agents, M M and Co.—75 bags almonds, 55 bags raisins, 178 boxes dry dates, 36 bundles wet dates, 9 bales cowhides, 3 bales sheep skins, 12 bundles skins, 3 bags sugar, 14 bundles wool, 1 bundle gold coin, 4 bundles specie.

Steamer Crostafels from Calcutta, Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—6,250 tons coal.

Steamer Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents, N Y Kaisha.—279 cases refined camphor, 32 cases glass beads, 25 cases glass bottles, 38 cases glass bangles, 30 bags coffee, 350 cases cassia, 2,430 bundles ratten, 116 cases clocks, 5 cases medicines, 6 bags cubeb, 22 bags gambier, 10 cases chinaroots, 135 cases lampware, 31 cases and 161 bundles gum beiyamin, 44 bundles gunnies, 45 bales and 273 rolls matting, 7 bags rice, 1,192 pieces copper ingots, 1 case copper sheet, 1 case yellow metal sheets, 10 cases isinglass, 600 bags sago flour, 8 cases soap, 3 cases toilet soap, 589 bags betelnuts, 7 bags cardamoms, 294 bundles and 11 cases ginger, 49 bags pepper, 25 cases mace, 64 bags nutmegs, 2 cases paper, 100 bags, sugar, 50 bags plumbags.

DRY SCURF FROM NECK DOWN TO KNEES

Scratched Until Blood Formed, Backs of Hands Dry and Cracked, Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, In a Month's Time All Right.

16, Pilot St., Accrington, Lancs, Eng.—"I was simply covered with dry scurf from my neck down to my knees. I suffered a great deal with itching. When I undressed at night I scratched myself until I made blood flow. The backs of my hands were dry and cracked. I tried ointments but found no relief until I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I had two tins of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap and in a month's time I was all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely remedied my trouble." (Signed) Mrs. C. T. Hepworth, May 23, 1912.

HEADS MASS OF SKIN TROUBLE

60, De Winton Ter., Llanbradach, Nr. Cardiff, S. Wales.—"The trouble began by my daughters catching it at school. It came in the form of blisters and then it broke out into running sores all over the head. Their heads were one mass of sores and running matter and I had a job to keep their hair clean from matting together, as it was itching dreadful. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three weeks it was well." (Signed) Mrs. E. Dumble, Apr. 23, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. No others do so much for skin and scalp troubles from infancy to age. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

LUPTON.—On the 22nd July, 1913, at the Priory, Naini Tal, the wife of W.J.E. Lupton, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MONK-WINTERBOTHAM.—On the 8th July, 1913, at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. John Brend Winterbotham, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Wickham, M. A., Francis Fitzhugh Monk, M. A., Oxon., of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, to Mabel Beatrice, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Batten Winterbotham, of Cranley Lodge, Cheltenham.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League : Hornets vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—When all hope is given up the heart is relieved.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Radetzky .....Strauss
Overture ... L'Espoir d'Alsace ... Joyce
Selection ...The Arcadians .....Monckton
Valse .....Vision of Love .....Joyce
Song .....Love come from Fairyland .....Lincke
Gavotte .....Tendre .....Ganne
Interlude ...A Chinese Festival ...Pickard
Two Step ...Anona .....Grey

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

BURGLARY IN SAMUEL STREET.—A report has been made to the police of a burglary at the shop of Chatterbhuj Sunderji, in Samuel Street, and of the theft of two currency notes for a thousand rupees each, one note for Rs. 500, other small notes to the extent of Rs. 800, Rs. 200 in silver and one silver waist band, all collectively valued at Rs. 3,530 from an iron safe.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s.s. "Abydos" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 5th August.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per s.s. "Pentacottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 7th August. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	5	m 0	55	28	
		1	24 a	29	
Wed.....	6	m 1	41	28	3
		2	4	29	4
Thurs ...	7	m 2	34	27	10
		2	5 a	28	5
Fri	8	m 3	27	27	2
		3	28 a	27	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	5	m 6	44	14	11
		7	30 a	16	0
Wed	6	m 7	30	17	10
		8	12	15	10
Thurs ...	7	m 8	18	17	1
		8	57 a	16	0
Fri	8	m 9	9	18	6
		9	48 a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m
6 (Wednesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m
7 (Thursday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m
8 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 28-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28-1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0,m. a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h, 57-0m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON GENERALLY WEAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 4.

The monsoon is week except in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central India, West and Central Provinces ; fairly general in the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana and on the west coast ; and local in the east and north Punjab, Gujarat and Mysore. A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, north-west Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, the Bombay-Deccan and north Hyderabad.

Diamond Island reports four inches ; Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu and Toungoo, three ; Rangoon, two ; Monywa, one and a half ; Cox's Bazar, one ; Roorkee, Dehra Dhun and Simla, a half ; Parachinar, a quarter ; Kotah, three-quarters and Mercara, one.

Forecast :—No important change is likely.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Dwarka," Captain W. Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer "Rangoon Maru," Captain J. Komoshita; which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, encountered overcast and cloudy weather with heavy rain and strong breeze.

The P. and O. Co's China and Australian mail steamer "China," Captain C. H. S Tocque, which reached here on Sunday from Shanghai, met with moderate to fresh monsoon and squally weather.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macphee," Captain E. C. Ody, arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow had moderate, wind and high sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G' Hos, In. cts
Previously registered	71 67	68 93	69 64
Monday, 4th August	0·31	0·20	0·31
Total.....	71·98	69·16	69 95

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Ct.
73	70	2 95	150 63

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m August 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours. to date.	Total.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill.	0·20	56·34	24·74	35·10

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall,

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 4th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts
0 41	70 8

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 3rd	88·3	85·0	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat 3rd ...	96·3	89·0	...	...
Multan ...	104·3	84·5	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	101·4	83·6	...	?
Lahore ...	103·4	85·7	...	9·12
Sirsa ...	102·8	80·5	...	13·64
Ambala ...	94·5	77·9	0·15	22·45
Delhi ...	98·5	82·8	...	10·08
Agra ...	101·0	86·0	...	5·74
Mainpuri ...	99·8	...	...	7·67
Jhansi ...	96·5	81·5	...	5·42
Cawnpore ...	98·1	83·0	...	8·56
Allahabad ...	94·6	79·5	...	11·50
Jacobabad ...	105·6	84·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	88·0	81·0	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	90·6	76·7	...	7·59
Jaipur ...	95·2	77·6	...	11·42
Kotah ...	93·6	78·6	0·75	5 93
Bhuj ...	82·0	78·5	0·03	13·45
Dwarka ...	83·3	79·7	00·2	13·35
Verawal ...	81·1	78·8	00·2	23·67
Rajkot ...	83·1	72·8	0·16	12·31
Bhavnagar Para.	86·0	76·3	0·11	29·29
Surat ...	84·9	74·1	0·28	29·26
Ahmedabad ...	83·6	75·7	0·08	24·81
Deesa ...	79·3	75·9	0·33	22·33
Neemuch ...	77·9	72·0	0·46	15·90
Indore ...	75·1	70·1	0·12	28·87
Jubbulpore ...	80·3	71·8	0·20	23·79
Saugor ...	83·8	72·1	0·10	17·62
Hoshangabad ...	77·1	69·4	0·22	27·81
Khandwa ...	76·2	70·1	0·42	29·37
Akola ...	83·2	72·5	0·06	18·23
Amaraoti ...	78·8	70·3	0·16	26·24
Nagpur ...	77·0	71·3	0·83	29·56
Chanda ...	83·5	72·0	0·54	30·23
Raipur ...	78·7	72·6	0·09	25·65
BOMBAY ...	85·4	78·4	0·07	59·70
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	76·9	0·39	57·79
Mormugao ...	84·5	74·7	0·40	70·23
Karwar ...	83·7	75·0	0·28	71·53
Malegaon ...	84·4	72·1	...	10·61
Ahmednagar ...	81·6	69·5	0·03	16·65
Poona ...	80·5	70·3	0·49	20·44
Sholapur ...	92·8	75·1	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	89·2	71·3	...	8·54
Belgaum ...				
Aurangabad ...	83·4	69·7	0·02	15·23
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87·4	74·7	0·10	17·07
Hyderabad ...	89·8	73·2	0·05	10·35
Mangalore ...	84·3	74·8	0·54	65·58
Calicut ...	85·3	77·1	0·01	59·74
Cochin ...	85·2	77·2	0·12	59·96
Colombo ...	85·0	78·0	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	96·3	77·7	...	5·70
Bellary ...	95·0	78·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	99·0	76·5	...	4·13
Madras ...	102·5	79·5	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	88·3	66·3	...	8·13
Coimbatore ...	89·4	72·8	...	2·79
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	79·8	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	99·2	80·7	...	1·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4th AUG.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants healthy. Gingelly doing well. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants healthy.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wants for weeding.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with occasional continuous rain. Rain general over district. Cotton first sowing in flower. Gingelly requires fine weather Sunshine needed generally.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and sometimes showery. Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Those on high grounds doing well ; but poor on low grounds.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab -Ambala records 0·15" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·75" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and Gujarat, and local rain in Kathiawar ; Rajkot has had 0·16", Bhavnagar-Para 0·11", Surat 0·28", Deesa 0·33", Neemuch 0·46" and Indore 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect except at the Coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Jubbulpore has had 0·20", Saugor 0·10", Hoshangabad 0·22", Khandwa 0·42", Amraoti 0·16", Nagpur 0·83" and Chanda 0·54". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Ratnagiri has had 0·39", Mormugao 0·40" and Karwar 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Poona has had 0·49" and Nizamabad 0·10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, and Local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. There has been a decrease in the amount of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula ; local rain in west Central India, Gujarat, Hyderabad, the north and east Punjab ; some showers in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and possibly in the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 4th August, 1913, was 29·927 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Success in Home Baking

is assured by mixing 1 part of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

with 8 parts of ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. After this mixing, Paisley Flour will do the work of making the baking light and fragrant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEWSPAPER'S EFFORT FOR GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bombay newspaper, whose sympathies lead it into strange paths, has an article in a recent issue which deserves something more than a very limited publicity, for it makes illuminating, if not altogether happy, reading for both Englishmen and Indians whose ideals and sense of justice are above the narrow spirit of the suggestion contained therein. The article is headed "A" field for Indian Enterprise, but is really good advertisement for German enterprise. It refers to the match industry, and States :—

> The works in Germany of the firm in question turn out match-making machines of every description, both small and large, cheap and expensive, for the small manufacturer as well as for the large capitalised factory, and as suitable wood is easily obtained in India there is no reason why our industrial pioneers should not make a bold endeavour to displace the imported goods by the indigenous article.

Doubtless the German firm which has published the brochure on which the article is written will feel itself flattered and will pride itself on having accomplished a good stroke of business in having such an advertisement in the editorial columns of a paper printed in English. By all means let the foreign match be replaced by the Indian-made article. But I believe that England, too, is capable of producing something in the way of machinery, and at the same time I cannot recall that it is Germany who has poured out so lavishly in money and men for the increase of India's prosperity and the education of its peoples. The suggestion of the article is only made worse by the subtle way in which it is made.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Aug. 4.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th August, 1913.

630. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

631. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

632. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

633. Parade. "G" Coy. Recruits will parade on Wednesdays the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

634. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

635. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday, (holiday).

636. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major H. J. P Browne G. S. O. Bombay Brigade will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the R. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805

All officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

637. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters and not Wednesday the 6th as previously ordered.

638. Musketry.—There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

(Sd.) E. M. KEMP, Lieut.
A-tg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"E" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles-A Bye.
79 Company R. G. A. V. "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.
"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles V. "D" Company, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 4th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	49	£6,808
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,840

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 17th July	3 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 40 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady with rates unchanged. There has been very little business doing either way. Today is a Bank holiday in England.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...70 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Gongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai „	...200 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement and gradually improved to 96 1-2 and 96 3-8 for these two positions. A moderate business was done and rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash	...	96	8 0
Settlement	...	96	6 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver was 1-16 higher both for ready and forward, at 27 3-8 and 27 9-16 respectively New York was 1-8 up at 59 3-8. Today the London market is closed for the August Bank holiday. The local market opened. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for the settlement and has remained quiet and unchanged.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	70	2 0
1st Settlement	... „	70	1 0
2nd Settlement	... „	69	14 0
Silver (com duty)			
Ready	... „	79	8 0
1st Settlement	... „	79	7 0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	2 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following is the latest telegram received here :—

WELD AND CO. :—"Rains have fallen where they have been very badly needed as drought was beginning to do serious harm. In Carolina and Georgia weather is partly cloudy. Rains have taken place yesterday in Waco in Central Texas. One hour's steady rain last night covering large territory." New York.—"Market declined on beneficial rains having taken place in Central Texas. Small market, steady at the decline. Crop accounts continue favourable except more rains badly needed in Central Texas, and also in some sections in Mississippi and Louisiana, where boll weevils are doing damage to crop. Brownwood (Texas) heavy showers have fallen."

There was a sharp drop in prices in the American markets on Saturday owing to beneficial rains having fallen in parts of Central Texas where they were urgently needed. New York gave way 20 points in new crop positions. The market is entirely a weather one, and should the rain extend further where it is wanted we shall probably see lower prices for a time. On the other hand a cessation of rain may cause a reaction. The local market opened easier in sympathy with the drop in America, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 273 1 2. There has been little business doing during the day. Exporters are not in the market for new crop, and speculators are awaiting further developments at home. Prices are irregular, good Broach having been done this afternoon at Rs. 272 1-2 and closing at Rs. 273 1-2.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	273 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G, Wardha Hinganghat	...	275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	272	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	268	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	265	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		259	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	262	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	244	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	251	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	235-6	„
F. G. Bengal	...	223 1-2	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 4	0 S.T.
September	„	9 2	3 R.T.
May 1914	„	9 12	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 10	0
Brown Cawnpore	„	8 0	0
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 14	0
Yellow Gujrat	„	9 0	0

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	57	8	0 Dec. Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 49	0	0 Jan. Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	12	2	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	47	0	0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASSED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8	4	0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs.	7	14	0 S.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	8	6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5	8	3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5	10	0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,667 1-2
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	582 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	627 1-2
Kohinoor	...	795
Manockji Petit	...	3150
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1450

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		192
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		178
Bombay S N Ordy	...	240
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1522 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	622 1-2 ex d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	1,329	bales.
Wheat	...	16,555	cwts.
Linseed	...	24,479	„
Rapeseed	...	2,783	„
Gingellyseed	...	2,410	„
Poppyseed	...	1 403	„
Groundnuts	...	1,618	„
Castorseed	...	1,431	„
Rice	...	8,922	„
Myrabolams	...	563	„
Cottonseed	...	10,504	„
Mowrassed	...	6,486	„
Gram	...	834	„
Joowar	...	2,373	„
Maize	...	nil	
Barley	...	1,422	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd August 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th July, 1913:—

Liabilities.	July 26. Rs.	Aug. 2. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	15823030	14695536
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	102261410	102191263
Post Bills	9456	8984
Sundries	2340725	2237158
	141037621	139783991
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	23321897	19978319
Other authorised Securities	53127	68860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	17327787	16767603
Loans do. do.	32356742	33577636
Bills discounted and purchased	23832258	24115498
Dead Stock	264585	264585
Stamps	5028	4941
Bullion	333220	324634
Balances with other Banks	444416	751621
Sundries	192421	184533
Cash	42784140	38765401
Rupees	141037621	139783991

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July 1913, as compared with the statement of 22nd July 1913 :—

Liabilities.	July 22. Rs. a. p.	July 29. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	2000000
Reserve Fund	18900000 0 0	18900000 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	42432285 12 3	38728 93 2
Other Deposits, &c	180976000 6 1	180457809 5 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	1156054 3 5	1495529 5 2
Sundries	1133194 1 11	1181048 13 7
	264551414 7 8	258665696 0 2
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	35747430 0 0	35493410 0 0
Other authorized Investments	7915988 0 0	7907188 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	38533552 10 4	39430770 13 1
Accounts of Credit on do	38319471 8 7	380 3886 1 5
Bills discounted, &c	32759086 0 10	34328103 9 7
Balances with other Banks.	2227267 5 2	3787111 6 7
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2163043 4 9	2484291 12 10
Stamps	12021 11 3	11894 9 3
Sundries	760144 6 3	504693 13 11
	155728052 15 2	161949855 2 8
Cash, &c. at Head Office	105812331 8 6	96763610 13 6
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	264551414 7 8	258665696 0 2

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,73,251	Decrease.
Office at Branches	22,736	Do
Other Deposits	5,21,791	Do
Post Bills	3,33,485	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,62,870	Decrease.
Loans	3,97,218	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	2,55,585	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	15,17,022	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	80,94,597	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	10,42,414	Do

Percentage 46·87

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1913-1914:—

	Imports	Gold Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of June 1913—			
Weight in ounces	423640	183399	360941
Value in rupees	27142181	8066935	19075251
To the end of the month of June 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1324211	241935	1082276
Value in rupees	81713434	14013442 Silver	67672052 Net
	Imports	Exports	Imports
In the month of June 1913—			
Weight in ounces	4072131	923971	3148191
Value in rupees	7771705	2161389	5910316
To the end of the month of June 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	9873511	1979470	7894041
Value in rupees	19068812	4702918 Total.	14365894 Net
	Imports	Exports	Imports
In the month of June 1913—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	3491 891	10528334	24385567
To the end of the month of June 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	100784303	18746760	82037916

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1913-1914

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)

In the month of June 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—		
.....	972	972
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts—		
184 0 1	651904	2496935
Native State coins received for recoinage into British Rupees—		
.....	308772	308772
To end of the month of June 1913		
Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—		
.....	1358954	1358934
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.—		
7877371	2545537	10422 08
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—		
.....	308772	308772
Coined and Examined		
In the month of June 1913		
Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Rupees *		
1900012	251124	2151136
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)		
503004	2 1993	704997
Coined and Examined		
To end of the month of June 1913		
Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)		
.....	587811	587811
Rupees *		
7400050	251124	7651174
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—		
1628012	8372 2	2160224

* British rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta	... Rs.	Nil
At Bombay	... „	1,34,000
Total	... „	1,34,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half year ended 30th June, reads as follows:—

Money was in good demand for the greater part of the half year, but towards the close it was difficult to employ at remunerative rates. The average rate for demand loans was 6·569 per cent. For the convenience of the bank's customers, and by virtue of section 42 of the Presidency Banks' Act, the directors, in January last, established a Branch of the Bank at Clive Buildings, No. 8 Clive Street, Calcutta, under the style of the Clive Street Branch. The net profits at Head Office and Branches after providing for the payment of a Bonus of one month's pay to the Bank's Staff, European and Indian, amounted to Rs. 20,47,435 0 11 which, with Rs. 2,27,214 10 2 brought forward from the previous half year, made a total of Rs. 22, 6,649 11 1. The sum the directors disposed of as follows:—I. In payment of the dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax, Rs. 10,00,000.

II. In payment of a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent per annum to the share holders free of income tax Rs. 4,00,000.

III. Transferred to reserve fund Rs. 3,00,000

IV. Ditto to gratuity and Pension fund Rs. 50,000.

V. Carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half year Rs. 5,19,649 11 1; Total Rs. 22,69 649 11 1.

During the half year Mr. W. K. Dowding, Mr. H. T. Hyde, Mr. E. H. Bray, Mr. R. H. A. Gresson and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath resigned their seats as directors, and the Board by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. C. Radcliffe of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co, M. A. Kinney, Administrator General of Bengal, Mr. W. O Grazebrook, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. J.A. Horne, of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. and Mr. R. G. Monteath, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

At the annual general meeting to be held in August the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Sherrock and Mr. R. G. Monteath retire from office as directors but are eligible for reelection. The present auditors are Mr. E. E. Meugens, A. C. A. of Messrs. Meugens King and Co. and Mr. R. R. Griffith, A. C. A, of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes. Mr. Meugens offers himself for re-election and Mr. E. W. S. Russell, A. C. A., of Messrs Lovelock and Lewes offers himself for election in place of Mr. Griffith.

In June last Mr. L. G. Dunbar proceeded on deputation on London to give evidence before the Royal commission on Indian Finance and Currency and the directors appointed Mr. N. H. Y. Warren to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during his absence.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK.

The directors' report reads:—

The directors beg to submit the 37th statement of assets and liabilities as at of the profit and loss account of the bank for the half year ending 30th June 1913. Accounts have been thoroughly audited by Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, and Professor Devi Dyal, B. A. of Lahore and their certificate is annexed.

The net profit of the Bank after defraying all expenses and paying interest to depositors is Rs. 17,4,815 12 3 being more than 35 per cent. per annum on the bank's paid up capital. To this may be added Rs. 17,459 9 10 brought forward from the last half year making a total of Rs. 19,2,305 6 1 which the directors propose to dispose of as under:—

Towards adinterim dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 percent per annum on the paid up capital free of income tax 53,649 1 11; to place to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs.10,00,000, Rs. 75000 0 0; to place to contingent fund Rs. 25,000 to carry forward to next account Rs. 88,656 4 2; total Rs. 1,92,305 6 1.

The directors filled up the vacancy caused by the retirement of R B Sukh Dyal by the appointment of Dr. Gokul Chand, M. A., Ph. D.

The working capital of the Bank which has risen from 186 lacs to about 2 crores during the last 6 months is continuing to increase and the general business is expanding in a most satisfactory manner. The directors therefore take this opportunity of offering their best thanks to their well wishers and sympathisers who have kindly assisted the bank and patronised it with their continued confidence in its working and to the members of the staff for their hard and honest work.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., wrote from Manchester, on July, 17 :—

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	8,95,570	951,120
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	7,05,936	8,19,480
American deld Spinners for the week	1,51,000	1,96,000
American into sight for the week	29,000	24,000
American into sight for the season	13,434,000	15,623,000
Receipts at American Ports	9,731,000	11,767,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,039,000	2,981,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,708,000	1,941,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	1,95,000	1,47,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	1,55,000	1,12,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green)	8,45,000	5,87,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	1,43,000	94,000

The Liverpool Market was closed last Friday and Saturday and the Manchester Market last Monday on the occasion of the visit of the King—The prices for Mid American Current Month on the other days are as follows: July 14th 6-45, 15th 6-45, 16th 6-49 and to-day at noon 6-46-1-2 Sport Mid American being quoted July 14th 6-71, 15th 6-71, 16th 6-74 and today 6-72.

Our market does not show much more vitality than last week although there seems to be more enquiry, but offers are very much on the low side and it is only with great difficulty that what business is being done is finally arranged. There is a considerable difference of opinion with regard to the future course of prices, although we find people upon whom usually the mostreliance can be placed declare themselves on the "bull" said pasing upon the supposition that even snould everything go well with the growing crop and the ultimate yield be a big one, a big crop is required for the world's requirements. These people consider that there can be no decrease in consumption as although perhaps India may not stand out so prominently during the next twelve months owing to her heavy engagements, there are many markets which have been so much on the quiet side during the past year that their actual requirements willforce them into the market and so make up for whatdver falling off there may be, if there should be any, in the demand from India.

These differences of opinion as to the stability of prices must be expected until it can be seen more clearly what the probable supply of Cotton from the growing crop will be, which at the moment is uncertain, and as pointed out in our last Report may on the comparative basis of the yield per acre of the last few years be either under twelve or over sixteen million bales. A few weeks of either good or bad weather during this and next month will make all the difference to the outlook.

In a further circular issued this week Messrs. Neill Bros., show how visible and invisible supplies of Cotton have been encroached upon owing to the enormous consumption which has occurred during the current season, and suggest fifteen million bales as the quantity needed to fulfil the actual requirements of the World during the next twelve months.

As regards Egyptian Cotton the news of the progress of this year's crop is not very definite, but we have noticed some points which may have an important bearing on the next crop. The Survey Department in Egypt have issued some diagrams of the Nile guage readings for the present year compared with the previous years, and the comparisons are rather bad and point to a great deficiency of rainfall in the Soudan, and some authorities consider that this must lead to a very low Nile for the next twelve months and a compulsory economy in the distribution of water from the Assouan reservoir during the next growing season. This is of course looking rather a long way ahead, but it is a matter to be borne in mind.

There has been some business in Piece Goods done for China during the week especially in Shirtings which gives encouragement although this buying may be a mere flash in the pan, but taking into account the small buying done by China so far this year, it is to be hoped that this is not the case.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	156-½
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1490
Bank of Bangkok	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hoogkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	602½c d
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces.	25		4	97c d
Gujrat Railway	100		4	122ed

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	910
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Barar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	747
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	280
Central India	500	500	70	2145
China	1000	1000	...	780
Ohio Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1522½
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	1264
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	281½
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	450	250	10	582½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	627½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hirabai	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1890
Kohinoor	500	500	15	795
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	3150
Morarji Gooculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1030
Phoenix	100	100	6	170
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1450
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	10	297½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	30	1445
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60	860
New Berar	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	½ p c.	152
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	80	80	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	140
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burma T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	630
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	192
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	178
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	2.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	935
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8¼	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	500	30 p c	800
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	100	10 p.c.	90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	183
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Maroks and Co	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	¼ p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	78
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	375
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	875
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	2½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co O.	100	100	...	·d
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	91
Ld P.	80	80	...	19x
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	175
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p c	215½
Treacherand Co	25			
	500	5		5

KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

The Duke of Teck presided at a regimental dinner which was given by King Edward's Horse (the King's Overseas Dominions Regt.) at the Criterion Restaurant on July 16. He said the regiment was an imperial asset of first value and importance, and announced that he had received the following telegram from the King :—"I am glad to think that you are presiding at the annual dinner of King Edward's Horse. Please thank all ranks of the regiment for the kind message which you have addressed to me as their colonel-in-chief. I was much struck by the smart appearance of the Liverpool contingent of the regiment, and look forward to inspecting the guard of honor on the occasion of my laying the foundation-stone of the Commonwealth buildings on the 24th.—GEORGE R. I."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

59-12, 134-12—Mulla, Bawa Mirza Pir Baranuja vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya Payne.

56-12—Payne R D Morarji vs The Hon'ble Sir N G Chandavarkar Craigie.

53-12, 936-11—Shroff Bai Poorbai vs Bai Moorbai Madhowji.

5812, 231-08—Edgelow Sobhagchand Vasanji vs Dawood Aboo Rustomji and Co.

4712, 86-05—Dastur and Co Rupram Madau Gopal vs Y R Jankiram Dikshit.

64-12, 991-11—Little Bai Rehmatbai vs Idala alias Haji Abdul Satar Sobe-Subnis.

75-12, 673-11—Bhaishanker The Baroda Spr Mg Co Ld vs The Satya Narayan Marine and Fire Ins. Co Ld Hiralal.

63-12, 3-12—Bicknell Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs The Government of Bombay E F Nicholson.

1-13, 603-12—Bicknell B N Lang vs Heptulabhoy Ismailji Surajmal.

313, 319-12—In Person R A Joshi vs Pooma Dollo Matubhoy.

5-13, 458-05—Hiralal Meghbin vs Moorbai Madhowji.

7-13, 902-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.

8-13, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.

9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ld Crawford.

10-13, 1015-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.

78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.

6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.

11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.

15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji

16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.

17-13, 693-12—Little The G I P Ry Co vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay Crawford.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber work is over.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

Long Causes.

897-12—Maneklal and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

1319-12—Edglow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CRICKET IN POONA.

MEETING OF BOMBAY AND POONA GYMKHANAS.

VISITORS' USEFUL LEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The annual fixture between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas began here this morning. Poona was again weekly represented, Greig being the principal absentee. Heavy rain had fallen during the night causing some apprehension as to the condition of the wicket, and when the game began the sky was heavily overclouded and threatening. However, although there was no sun, there was considerable breeze, and it was hoped that as the day wore on there would be an improvement in the conditions. As the forenoon wore on it was seen that the pitch was still on the soft side and ultimately it was decided not to begin until after luncheon.

Col. Rosher had no break in his luck, and won the toss, electing to bat. Gould and Kerr opened the Poona innings, Dobbie the Sherwood Forester bowling from the Gymkhana end, Kerr getting him to leg for four off the second ball. Byford bowled from the other end, the first ball he delivered being hit to the leg boundary by Gould. Kerr got a nicely placed two from Dobbie, sending ten to the telegraph, but at the next ball was out with a miserable stroke, placing the ball into Watts's hands at mid-on. Haughton succeeded to the vacancy. Gould got a single from each bowler, but though play had only been in progress for a quarter of an hour the soft wicket was already presenting difficulties and assisting the bowlers tremendously. Gould got a lucky two off Byford, but in Dobbie's next over Haughton was bowled in trying to pull the ball to leg. Merriman partnered Gould, but with the addition of three byes to the total he was caught and bowled by Byford. Three wickets for seventeen runs looked bad enough for anything. Gordon followed and shortly afterwards twenty was signalled after half an hour's play. Gould got Byford nicely to leg for three, but at next ball Gordon was finely held by Phillips off, the same bowler (four for 23). Green Armytage was the next batsman and took the rain with him. Gould added a single to the score, and the new batsman opened his account, driving Dobbie for four. Gould got another two off Byford sending 30 up, and another through the slips off the same bowler, and then a three. A minute later Gould was bowled by Byford, and rain which had been falling for some time drove the teams in. Gould had made 20 and was the only batsman, who displayed the slightest confidence.

Play was resumed after an interval of ten minutes, Rosher going in with Green Armitage and facing Byford. A single from each batsman sent 40 up, and with the assistance of four byes 50 went up with a four by Green Armitage. He followed this with a three through the slips and then Rosher, was out caught off Dobbie 55 for six wickets. Clemson went in, but after his partner had got Byford to leg for two Climson was bowled trying to pull Dobbie to leg (seven for 57). Kelly joined Green-Armytage, who sent 60 to the board and was then given out leg before to Byford. He had made a very useful 18. Kelly drove Dobbie finely for three, and a run later Stephenson scooped one up from Byford to Colbeck. Holman was the last to go in, and Byford promptly knocked his needle stump out of the ground. The innings closed for 65.

Bombay sent Watts and Maclaren to open their innings at ten minutes past four, the former facing Haughton, who bowled from the Council Hall end. It was a dramatic start, for Merriman caught the batsman off the first delivery. Bowes-Lyon joined Maclaren and Kelly bowled from the other end. The new man got two from Haughton's next over three from Kelly and again followed this with another three off Haughton. He then got a boundary off Kelly and another four in the same over. Three singles sent 20 to the telegraph. A little later, Merriman in the country completely misjudged a catch offered by Lyon off Kelly. With the score at 26 Holman relieved Kelly and a period was immediately placed to Bombay's burst of prosperity, Maclaren playing on to the new bowler's first delivery. Colbeck was next in and after he had got a single off Holman, Lyons was given a life at the wicket off the same bowler, and in Holmans next over Merriman, usually the soundest of men in the field, missed Colbeck. Both men hit out with some vigour, a pleasant change from the Poona innings. They had luck with them too, and runs came fairly quickly. At 42 however, Holman got Colbeck leg before. Phillips was next, but was immediatly caught by Gordon. Four wickets were now down for 42 which was better than the progress made by Poona, but not good enough to indicate much superiority. Dobbie filled the vacancy, but after he had made a single he placed one from Holman in Gordon's lands. Holman was proving the Terror of the day, his four wickets having cost six runs. Hearson was the next figure in the procession, and 50 went up as the result of a brace of threes hit off Houghton one by each batsman. Hearson then lifted Holman into a tent near the pavilion, and then Meriman missed another catch, a very difficult one on the boundary by Hearson off Holman sending 60 up. Immediately afterwards the same batsman offered a difficult chance to Haughton off his own bowling. In Holman's next over Hearson hit Holman out of the ground, sending 70 to the board. At 72 Clemson relieved Haughton and in his first over Hearson was again missed this time by Haughton At 78 Merriman relieved Holman 80 being signalled soon afterwards. Both batsmen were batting with supreme confidence and though Hearson was very lucky in the matter of missed catches, runs came quickly. In Clemson's second over, however, Bowes-Lyon played on having made 37 out of the 88 scored, Hearson's score being 33 his runs having been made quickly and by hard hitting. Marrs was next to go in and two byes sent 90 up. Clemson claimed Marrs's wicket at the same total—(90 for 7 wickets). Sandford joined Hearson, who three runs later had another narrow escape in the field. Sandford sent the century up, the innings having been in progress for 75 minutes. At 104, Hearson was again missed (by Holman off Merriman), but at the next ball Sandford was caught leg before to the same bowler.—(109 for eight wickets). Hurlbatt joined Hearson and at 117 Hearson was caught by Green-Armytage off Clemson. Byford was the last to go in, Hearson had made 45, hard hit but lucky. At 120 Kelly went on instead of Merriman and Byford was caught by Green-Armytage off the bowler's second delivery.

POONA'S SECOND VENTURE.

Kerr and Gould began Poona second innings at five minutes to six, Dobbie bowling to the latter from the Gymkhana end and dismissing him with his first ball. Haughton filled the vacancy, but at 13 he was out leg before to Byford. Merriman, who followed, opened with a three off the same bowler and then hit Dobbie nicely for two. At 22 Kerr skied a ball from Byford and was caught by Hurlbatt. Gordon joined Merriman, who was bowled by Byford. At 24 (for four wickets) stumps were then drawn for the day.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Kerr, c Watts, b Dobbie	...	6
Gould, b Byford	...	20
Capt Houghton, b Dobbie	...	0
Capt Merriman, c and b Byford.	...	0
Gordon, c Phillips, b Byford	...	2
Capt Green Armytage, l-b-w, b Byford.		18
Col Rosher, c Byford, b Dobbie	...	6
Capt Clemson, b Dobbie	...	0
Kelly, not out	...	3
Stephenson, c Colbeck, b Byford	...	1
Holman, b Byford	...	0
Extras	...	9
Total	...	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	12	3	27	4
Byford	11.5	2	29	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Watts, c Merriman, b Houghton	...	0
Maclaren, b Holman	...	5
Bowes-Lyon, b Clemson	...	37
Colbeck, l-b-w, b Holman	...	7
Phillips, c Gordon, b Holman	...	0
Dobbie, c Gordon, b Holman	...	1
Hearson, c Green-Armytage, b Clemson		45
Marrs, b Clemson	...	0
Sandford, l-b-w, b Merriman	...	9
Hurlbatt, not out	...	4
Byford, c Green-Armytage, b Kelly	...	1
Extras	...	11
Total		120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Houghton	10	2	29	1
Kelly	5.1	1	16	1
Holman	5	10	23	4
Clemson	5	1	12	3
Merriman	4	0	23	1

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Kerr, c Hurlbatt, b Byford	...	15
Gould, b Dobbie	...	0
Capt Houghton, l-b-w, b Byford	...	2
Capt Merriman, b Byford	...	5
Gordon, not out	...	1
Extras	...	1
Total (for 4 wkts)	...	24

MHOW FIXTURE CANCELLED.

As Mhow has found it impossible to send a team to Poona for the annual match next Friday and Saturday, another game has been arranged with the Deccan Gymkhana. The match last week, it will be remembered, had to be abandoned through rain.

A SERGEANT'S CENTURY.

Playing for the Sergeants against the Officers of the Dorset Regiment on Sunday, Sergt. Cox made 101. The Sergeants won by 213 to 168 (Captain Clemson 75, Stephenson, 54).

BOMBAY MATCHES.

NATIONAL BANK v. R. I. M. OFFICERS.

This game was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bank by 3 wickets and 28 runs. Scores:—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Mundrevo	...	16
Metcalji	...	2
Grindlees	...	4
H. Hylett	...	1
Callins	...	15
Shawell	...	17
Daniel	...	0
Garstia	...	9
Walle	...	0
Engineer	...	2
Premji (not out)	...	3
Extras	...	2
Total	...	71

NATIONAL BANK.

Hegde	...	0
Shamrao	...	18
Eclekar	...	2
Shantaram	...	6
Sequeira	...	16
Crichton (not out)	...	30
Crawford (run out)	...	4
Dhamankar (not out)	...	14
Menezes	...	1
Kerker, Pereira	Did not bat.	
Extras	...	8
(wickets 7.) Total	...	99

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY vs. S. S. PERSIA.

These teams met on the Oval, on Sunday, the game ending in a draw.

BOMBAY GAS CO.

Challice	...	1
Bunyan	...	8
Lobo	...	35
Woodford	...	0
Paisley	...	6
Chonker	...	0
Sadanand	...	6
Pajel	...	7
Murray	...	0
Kale	...	0
Price, (not out)	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total	...	67

S. S. PERSIA.

Cumming	...	2
Attwood	...	16
Robinson	...	0
Pinchon	...	2
Tinson	...	0
Wheeldon	...	0
Cruickshank, (not out)	...	3
Sterrson	...	0
Tyer	...	1
Gooding	...	1
Bhant, (not out)	...	0
Extras	...	0
Total	...	22

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. Y. M. C. A.

A tame game between these two teams resulted in a drawn game of one goal all. Neither side showed any brilliance and the exchanges were of a give and take character throughout and for the major part of it the game was confined to mid-field. The Y. M. C. A. forwards were, perhaps, the better and their two wing men in particular worked hard Greene put in some nice runs. The respective goalkeepers were not troubled much. Both of the goals scored were not the fault of the custodians who could have done nothing to save. For the Y.M.C.A. Brookes notched their only point and in the College side Newland, the right half back, was responsible.

THE GAME.

Play was confined to mid-field till the Y. M. C. A. getting down, Mathalme put in a dropping kick. One of the Y.M.C.A. men was given off-side. D'Souza took a shot that was deflected and a corner resulted. Greene presently put in a good run down the wing but his centre was weak. Play continued in mid-field till Mathalme put in another good kick. Hildreth cleared. The Medicals attacking Franklyn of the Y. M. C. A. cleared. Sweeney was given off-side. The College continued to press and Hakim sent in a wide shot. Alikhan tried a shot at long range. Exchanges continued to be even and the play was confined in to mid-field. Hildreth was eventually called upon and running out fisted clear. Easdon was given off-side. Some play on the left wing resulted in a pass going across to Hakim but he missed his shot. Wadia was given off-side. Sweeney then tried a shot. Greene got down and sent in a centre. Hands against the Y. M. drove them back. Soon after Hildreth ran out and kicked clear. The ball travelling rapidly to the other end Doctor was called upon. Half time arrived with the ball in mid-field.

THE SECOND HALF.

A long kick by Wadia set the Medicals going and Doctor had to run out to clear. Three minutes from the start the Y. M. C. A. attacked and Brookes scored (1—0). From the kick-off the Medicals came away and maintained a weak attack for some time. They were given a free kick. A rush by the Y. M. C. A. was spoilt by D'Souza being given off-side. The Medicals got close in and Easdon was bowled over just as he looked like scoring. Very soon after, however, Hakim managed to get through and scored with a bouncing shot (1—1). The College still pressed. Easdon was given off-side. The Young men made an attacking movement and Greene centred, Doyle cleared well. Heker put in a long shot that travelled straight. Mathalme also shot from a good way out. Play continued of an up and down character. One of the Y. M. C. A men was laid out. Easdon took a long shot that went behind. The Y. M. C. A. took the ball up the left wing and Llewelyn centering nicely Brookes missed an opportunity of scoring. Easdon passing out to Hakim that player kisked wildly over the bar. The game ended with the Young Men attacking:—

Y. M. C. A..... 1 goal.
Grant Medicals .... 1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (Maroon and White).—Doctor (goal); Robinson and Franklyn (backs); Sam Mathalme and Jennings (halves); Green, Heker, Brookes, Llewelyn and D'Souza (forwards)

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. (Black Shirts, White Skull and Cross Bones).—Hildreth (goal); Doyle and Thompson (backs); Wadia, Ali Khan and Newland (halves); Murphy, Easdon, Cahill, Sweeney and Hakim (forwards.)

REFEREE:—Quarter Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	7	7	0	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G. Artillery	6	4	1	1	9
Commercial Gymkhana	6	2	1	3	7
Grant Medicals	7	3	2	1	7
Bombay Gymkhana	5	2	1	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	7	2	4	1	5
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	4	3	5
Hornets	6	1	4	2	4
Bomby Athletic	5	1	3	1	3
A'l Blacks	6	0	6	0	0

ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

At Green's Restaurant, yesterday evening, representatives of the Grant Medical College, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Bombay Athletic Club, the Bombay Gymkhana, the Sherwood Foresters, the R. G. A. Bombay, the Durhams and the Royal Scots were present to witness the draw for the Rover's Tournament which commences next Saturday.

The draw resulted as follows.—

1ST ROUND.

Match No. 1 Dorsets vs Durhams. The remaining teams draw a Bye.

2ND ROUND.

" " 2 Bombay Gymkhana vs Royal Scots.
" " 3 Grant Medical Col. vs G. I. P. Ry
" " 4 Y. M. C. A. vs Bombay Athletic Club.
" " 5 Loyal North Lancs vs Middle Regt
" " 6 R. G. A. Bombay vs Army Temperance Association.
" " 7 Sherwood Foresters vs R. F. A. Kirkee.
" " 8 Winners of No. 1 vs R. F. A. Kamptee.
" " 9 Inniskilling vs New Ubique F. C.

3RD ROUND.

" " 10 Winners No. 6 vs Winners No 5
" " 11 " " 7 vs " " 2
" " 12 " " 8 vs " " 9
" " 13 " " 3 vs " " 4

SEMI-FINAL.

" " 14 Winners No 10 vs Winners No 11
" " 15 " " 12 vs " " 13

FINAL.

" " 16 Winners No. 14 vs Winners No. 15

Of the teams entered for the Tournament the Royal Scots are probably the side that comes to Bombay with the biggest reputation. This team is stated to have won four tournaments within the last few months without having a goal scored against them. The Royal Irish who have just won the Calcutta Tournament are conspicuous by their absence. The Dorsets, last year's winners are drawn against the Durhams, another regimental team with a big reputation.

All matches will commence at 5-45 sharp unless it is found that the light is failing when matches will be started earlier. Quarter Master Sargeant Ashenhurst will referee throughout the tournament and all who have seen him control a game during the League will agree that a better man could not be wished for. Q M Sargeant Ashenhurst has undertaken the task, a no mean one, as a labour of love.

YACHT CLUB IN BHOPAL.

TROPHY TO COME TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

On Friday, the fifth race for the Trophy was sailed, the wind being very fresh. All the boats were reefed, Jenny Wren having one, the others two.

Jenny Wren was away first, followed by Swallow. On the beat to the head of the lake Jenny Wren got a big lead which she maintained throughout. Marie Louise overhauled Swallow near the top buoy but in gybing lost her mast. Swallow was second five minutes after Jenney Wren, Coralie being a bad third.

The score on the completion of this fifth race is.

Jenny Wren..... 7 points
Swallow..... 12 points
Marie Louise..... 16 points
Coralie..... 16 points

This makes a certainty of the Trophy coming to Bombay for a year. The fresh breezes have been all in Jenny Wren's favour.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the Bombay Gun Club was held on August 3 at Mahim.

The first event was 10 bird handicap sweep, which was won by D. W. Johnstone with a straight run of kills. W. S. Rogers with 9 points, inclusive of handicap, won second prize.

Another similar sweep followed, W. S. Rogers with 7 kills and two handicap points taking first prize and R. L. Sherbrooke second prize.

A shoot for the first of a set of six spoons, presented by Mr. E. H. Burt, came next. A. R. S. Hayne with 9 points, inclusive of handicap, was the winner with Major Phelps and E. H. Burt dividing the sweep second prize.

The next event was the Pairs Competition, for which Major Phelps and E. H. Burt, and D. W. Johnstone and R. L. Sherbrooke tried and, on shooting off, the two first-named were successful

A 10 bird sweep followed which was won by H. A. W. Brent, after shooting off a tie with W. S. Rogers.

The final event was a miss and out competition handicap by distance, which was won by H. A. W. Brent.

TENNIS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The following matches have been played in the Poona Gymkhana tennis tournament:—

Mixed Doubles: Mrs Atkinson and Weldon beat Mrs. Robinson and Wynne.

Gentlemen's Doubles; Moloney and Donovan beat Thomas and Emmerson; Butler and Roussac had a walk over.

Gentlemen's Singles: Arthur beat Quayle.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament for the following trophies, a challenge cup and four cups of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, presented by the Western India Turf Club begins on Sept. 4. Entries close on Aug. 25. The Poona Junior Handicap Polo Tournament begins on Sept. 22 the trophy being the Richardson Challenge Cup.

FATALITY AT SPORTS PRACTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 4.

Driver Ferncombe of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Field Artillery, was killed in an accident near Agram Barracks to-day.

His battery was practising for the Alarm Stakes due to take place at their Minden Day Sports on the 14th instant and Ferncombe was riding centere driver when the harness broke. His horse bucked and threw him and the waggon wheels passed over his chest. His died immediately from severe internal injuries and was buried with military honours this evening.

WHALLEY TO RIDE IN INDIA.

The *Asian* learns on good authority that Whalley has been engaged by Mr. M Goculdass, the well-known Bombay owner, to ride for him at Calcutta and Bombay next cold weather.

Whalley has again been experiencing a good season at Home. Out of 205 mounts he rode between March 24 to July 4 inclusive he won 44 races, coming in second and third in 26 and 24 other events.

MOTOR RECORDS AT BROOK LANDS.

Mr. W. G Tuck, on a four-cylinder Humber car, made an attack on the six hours' record for Class B at Brooklands. He started well and in the first hour established three new records, putting on about six miles an hour to the previous record speed. The new figures are:—

Fifty miles. 36min. 8·8sec.

One hundred miles. 1hr. 28min. 56·02sec.

One hour, 66 miles 286 yards.

S. Seymour, who has achieved marked distinction in the saddle recently at Home, has completed his term of apprenticeship with Mr. E. Robson. The lad will continue to ride for his old master.

Llewellyn, the South African and ex-Hampshire cricketer, has established a batting record for Lancashire League cricket by scoring 188, not out, for Accrington against Bacub. The previous best was 181 by Robinson, the Ramsbottom professional.

A GREAT SCULLER.

BARRY, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION, TO RETIRE.

CAREER OF TRIUMPH.

The announcement that Barry, the World's Sculling Champion, is retiring is of interest in view of his recent victory over Pearce, of Australia, for the Championship. Barry, it will be recalled as reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, won the race easily by two lengths, doing the course between Putney and Mortlake, in 24 minutes, 9 2-5 seconds. This was his third victory in the sculling championship, the two previous tests being in 1912, when he beat the previous hold E. Arnst and later E. Durnan.

Asked before the race by a Press representative in mail week, whether he proposed to continue sculling, Barry remarked: "I intend after this race to retire, and attend to business. I have made many friends here while sculling, and it will probably be the best thing I can do to go out of the racing game. I am getting rather tired, too, of the regular difficulty about the stake-money and expenses. The Australians, for instance, seldom have to find any of their own stake, and though while I was climbing the ladder it was reasonable enough, I did not expect to have the same trouble after I had gained the title of champion. This time however, it has been worse than ever, and it seems hardly the thing that I should have to pay in addition part of the other man's expenses out of my own pocket."

"You would not consider the question of a race in Australia?"

"No, if I ever go to Australia it will only be for pleasure. I should like very much to make the trip, but not to race there."

"I do not think Arnst will want another match with me. He is fairly well off, and a race is a serious affair for him, when it means such a big reduction in weight as he always has to make. Although there has been some talk of a match between him and Paddon, I hardly expect anything to come of it. I know he was quite determined to retire. Paddon I have heard a good deal about, and he seems likely to go very high in a few years' time."

HOW BRITAIN WON BACK THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Few scullers have worked their way to the topmost rung of the ladder more conscientiously than has the present world's champion. His record of the last three or four years is within every one's knowledge, but too often the long preparation—it extended over something like a decade—which alone rendered his recent triumphs possible, is forgotten.

Barry first came directly into the world's championship lists when the great Zambesi race was arranged. At that time Dick Arnst was supreme in Australia, and as the result of long-protracted negotiations the Englishman was given a chance of winning the highest honours in the heart of the African continent. How Arnst won that race, after leading throughout, is now a matter of history; but the New Zealander gave Barry credit for having set him his hardest task. Barry's performance, at all events, satisfied his friends; consequently he was soon provided with a succession of matches on the Thames. Fogwell, a minor Autralian light, and Albany proved incapable of seriously extending him and then came his great chance for Arnst was prevailed upon to come to England with the result that after a lapse of more than thirty years the Mother-country again boasted a world's sculling champion.

HIS STRENUOUS TASK.

Challenges, however, were immediately forthcoming from all quarters. Durnan, the Canadian, supplied an easy victory, and then the question to be decided was whether Arnst or Pearce should be the next opponent. Pearce secured the preference, with the result that he and Barry met, as already described, on July 21, Barry retaining his title.

When the match was first made it was generally voted a good thing for Barry, for his Zambesi form was considered to be definitely proved wrong, while as to Arnst's subsequent defeat of Pearce, little was known in England except the bare result. But with Pearce's appearance on the Thames, any idea of such another affair as the Durnan match was recognised to be quite out of the question. Pearce, indeed, is quite as experienced a sculler as Barry himself, and as he graduated in the George Towns school, his methods are perhaps naturally of a much more finished nature than has been the case with most of the recent visitors.

With the exception of Arnst, none of the other Australian scullers could hope to cope with Pearce, who in his several contests for the local Australian championship generally won as he liked; and though Arnst defeated him, it was only after a tremendous struggle. But Barry's superiority was clearly demonstrated in what he says was his last race,

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND.

The international lawn tennis contest between England and Ireland ended at Dublin in a victory for the Englishmen by eight matches to seven. England won last year on the same courts by ten matches to five, the event having been resumed on that occasion after a lapse of 15 years. Of the eight matches played England have won six times against Ireland's two. In the chief match this year J. C. Parke and F. C. Soroope (Ireland) defeated the Cambridge pair, Hope Crisp and H. C. Eltringham, in two sets.

In the English water polo champion ship match at Weston-super-Mare in mail week, Weston defeated Derby by ten goals to nil.

At its next meeting the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be asked to appeal to the Henley Regatta stewards to allow the entry of an All-Candian crew for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The Murree Hockey Tournament will begin on Monday, September 15. The entries close on September.

UMPIRING AT POLO.

END OF THE LONDON SEASON.

SOME REFORMS WHICH ARE NEEDED.

There has been enormous amount of discussion this season about the refereeing in the majority of polo games at both Ranelagh and Hurlingham. At Roehampton, and then only when the Miller have themselves officiated, have there been no real causes for complaint. The umpiring has been getting worse and worse for the last four or five years says a correspondent. Many things are now allowed which were never allowed some few years ago.

Far greater latitude is allowed to the player who crosses, and "serpentine" riding, which after all is crossing, and was at one time penalised as such when dangerous, now passes the umpire. The result is that the game is becoming more dangerous each season, and uless a firm attitude is soon adopted by all umpires it will be found impossible to get the game once more safely under control. It is to be hoped that Hurlingham, the Governing body of the game, will take official notice of this state of affairs and show by their action that they are a real live body of legislators.

There are several other ligislative matters to which it is to be hoped Hurlingham will also immediately turn their attention. Many of the sticks which are at present being used are so "whippy" as to be dangerous, and several of the accidents which have occurred this season are doubtless due to these sticks. Further Hurlingham ought to pay more attention to their handicap lists. Not nearly sufficient attention is being paid to these handicaps, and there have been many glaring instances this season of players whose handicap by no means suggested their real value. The Hurlingham Polo Committee have been attacked recently, and now would seem to be their opportunity to show that they are an enthusiastic, wide-awake governing body.

GOVERNMENT OF THE GAME.

Major F. Egerton Green, the manager of the Hurlingham Club, issued the following statement in mail week.

Through a misapprehension, a proposed amended form of the vote of confidence of the Army Polo Committee in support of Hurlingham as the governing body of polo was communicated to the Press in place of the original resolution passed by the Army Polo Committee. The text of the original resolution is as follows:—

Resolution unanimously passed at the annual meeting of representatives of Army polo held at the Cavalry Club, Piccadilly, on June 6, 1913:—

"That the polo players of the Army greatly appreciate the recent action of the Hurlingham Club in making concessions so as to give fuller representation on the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee. The Army Polo Committee are fully prepared to acknowledge Hurlingham Club as the governing body of polo throughout the world, and to accept their decisions as final on all matters relating to polo, provided that the veto of the Hurlingham Club Committee be confined to such questions only as concern the vested interest of the club, and does not extend to the legislation for the rules of the game."

The Army though fully in agreement with the County Polo Association, have been working for several months in their endeavour to get certain important alterations effected in the method by which the game is governed, and especially to get this power of veto removed. Naturally, when Hurlingham stated that the Army had agreed to this power of veto, it was assumed that the Army and the C. P. A. had ceased to work together. On the contrary, however, the Army and the C. P. A. are both agreed that this power of veto is not in the best interests of the game.

NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

There are many other matters which this committee ought to consider at once, but these three are of the utmost importance to players all over the world. Nobody desires to see the game continually being stopped by the umpire's whistle, but the firmer the attitude taken up by an umpire the less occasions there are for the game to be held up, since with a firm umpire players realise they cannot take the liberties with the rules which they are talking at present.

The London season is now over, and players and ponnies have left for those country clubs where polo weeks are held in August and September. The polo at these tournaments is not so serious as that in London, to which it bears much the same relations as does country house cricket to county cricket.

BATSWOMEN'S BIG SCORES.

REMARKABLE CRICKET IN A HOME GAME.

Some quite remarkable cricket was witnessed in a match played in mail week between the "Nausicaa" and "The Randoms" Clubs, both ladies' teams. Mrs. Hearne, the Captain of the "Nausicaas," and the wife of the famous Middlesex bowler, scored 43, while Miss Twining took four of the "Nausicaa's" wickets for 38, following this performance up by scoring seventy six.

JACK JOHNSON v. LANGFORD

PROPOSED MATCH IN EUROPE.

It is understood, says a New York telegram received in mail week, that Joe Woodman, manager of Sam Langford, the coloured heavy-weight, has sent a telegram to a friend in New York asking him to try and arrange a match with Jack Johnson. He suggests that the match should take place in London or Paris, or, if it cannot be arranged in either of those cities, in St. Petersburg or elsewhere, the winner to take everything. Woodman hints that the champion is unwilling to meet the "Tar-baby."

INTERNATIONAL BOWLS.

In the international bowling tournament held at Cardiff in mail week, Scotland beat Enland by win shots—90 to 81.

In the Ireland v. Wales game some very keen play was seen. Wales ultimately winning by four shots. Score: Wales 90, Ireland 76.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN INSOLVENCY.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, appeared and asked for the revocation of the order granted by the Court on March, 13, 1913, to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee, on the ground that the order had been obtained *ex-parte*, without notice to the present petitioner, Manoredas Harakhchand.

Manoredas in his affidavit stated that at the instance of one Manji Karim, a judgment debtor of the firm of Vithaldas Gordhandas, in which Amarchand Nathoo and Nazerali Manjibhai were partners, Mr. Sethna, as the Official Assignee of the estate made an application in the insolvency court to authorise him to institute suits and other proceedings against the petitioners. The grounds of the application was an alleged conspiracy, which was said to have been entered into between the petitioner and the insolvents to conceal certain property consisting of tea and sugar valued at Rs. 29,000. Manoredas denied conspiracy and pleaded that he was a bona-fide purchaser for a valuable consideration.

Mr. Setalwad stated that the insolvency court had refused to grant Mr. Sethna's application, on a review petition presented by the Official Assignee; the insolvency court granted leave to file a suit against the petitioner and the other alleged partners of the insolvent's defendants in the suit.

Counsel contended that the Court having once refused sanction, should not have given permission to one of its officers to institute the suit. The transactions were over three years old, and the partners could not now come forward and say that the sale was a bogus one.

On the merits of the case, the Court held that it could not interfere with the sanction granted and hence rejected the application.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE OF WHIPPING.

The case came up of Yadu bin Sadu, a clerk attached to the 81st Battery stationed at Kirkee, Poona, who was charged with the theft of a blanket belonging to the Battery and convicted. His defence was that the blanket had been thrown into his room by some one who had a grudge against him.

Major Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate Kirkee, convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

The Medical Officer of the Station having reported that the accused was physically unfit to receive the stripes, the matter come up again before the Cantonment Magistrate

At this stage the father of the accused, an old blind man, appealed to the Cantonment Magistrate, stating that his son was the chief support of the family and prayed that the Court would take into consideration the fact that this was his son's first offence.

The Cantonment Magistrate accordingly sentenced Yadu to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default eight says' simple imprisonment.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, the District Magistrate of Poona, made a reference to the High Court in this matter pointing out that under section 3 of the Whipping Act the sencence of Whipping awarded in a case of theft was illegal.

It was further pointed out that the Cantonment Magistrate, having recorded his sentence, had no power to revise that sentence, and substitute one of fine in its place. Mr. Mountford recommended that a substantial sentence be passed.

The reference was considered by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, who were of opinion that a substantive sentence of imprisonmet was legally required. Their Lordships did not think it necessary to exercise their power of discretion by enhancing the sentence. In the opinion of the court, the case was one which despite the technical irregularities had best be left where it stood

EDUCATION OF PARSEE GIRLS.

The hearing of the originating summons issued in the suit filed by the Hon. the Advocate General against Mr. Nauroji Jehangir Gamadia and three others, was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Vatcha and Co., was for the plaintiff; while Mr. P. Vatcha, instructed by Messrs. Vatcha and Co., defended.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that in or about the year 1858 certain members of the Parsi community in Bombay formed themselves into a Society called the "Parsee Girls' School Association" for the purpose of providing suitable education for Parsee girls. As regards the nature of the education to be imparted to the girls it was provided in one of the clauses of the deed of settlement that the education should consist of instruction in arithmetic, reading, writing, industrial occupations, handwork and arts, and other subjects and that such instruction should be communicated through the medium of the vernacular language, except instruction in religious knowledge.

Since the deed of settlement the Association had established schools in the Fort and two or three other places in Bombay. At present there were two schools, one in the Fort and the other at Chandanwadi. The Fort school was being conducted in a building dedicated by the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee for the use of the school and for certain other objects. The funds in the hands of the Association are not sufficient and therefore small fees are charged. The members of the managing Committee therefore desired to approach the Court with a view to get powers enabling them to introduce the study of the English language in the schools of the Association and to impart education to the pupils of the schools through the medium of English language.

His Lordship sanctioned the change in the deed of settlement.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE DEED.

Nerwanji Jehangir Vakil sued Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar for the recovery of Rs. 7,505 with interest and costs. The hearing of this suit was before Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Gupta, instructed by Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Velinker with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Daphthery, Fereira and Dewan defended.

The plaintiff stated that one Mahomed Yakub Ismail executed a mortgage deed on February 17, 1910, in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 6,000 on his property situated at Ulwa for the consideration mentioned in the deed of mortgage. Mahomed agreed to pay interest on Rs. 6,000 at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem. But Mahomed had made no payments to the plaintiff on account of the mortgage and the sum of Rs. 7,505 was now due. The plaintiff came to know that Mahomed had purported to sell and convey the property mortgaged to him to one Umer Mahomed Minya by a deed of sale. Umer then purported to sell and convey the property to the defendant. The plaintiff then through his

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 5th August, 1913.

PAPER CURRENCY AND GOLD

MR. A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE, F.S.S., I.C.S., Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay and Karachi circles, and Accountant-General, Bombay, as briefly stated yesterday, has submitted to his Head Commissioner and Comptroller General a report, of some sixty foolscap pages in length, on the operations of his department in the Bombay and Karachi circles, and on the movement of funds in the Presidency for the year 1912-13. Mr. Brigstocke feels constrained to apologise for the length and bulk of the report, and says he does not propose, in future years, to deal with all the subjects at such length, but he ventures to think that it may occasionally be well, at intervals, to take stock of the position to date and to range over a rather wider field than that afforded by the statistics of a single year. This opinion, coupled with the undoubted importance of the gold question, is his excuse for a voluminous report. So far as the general public is concerned, no apology was needed, for the report has a direct educative value and for that reason we draw attention to it, hoping, too, that its compiler may not receive an official rap over the knuckles for his departure from the usual routine, observance of which could at best have produced but a dull, uninteresting document. As is observed, many of the matters dealt with are of public interest and Mr. Brigstocke has accordingly explained for the information of all concerned, and of those who would like to know, how the actual machinery of Government remittances works and has referred in detail to various other cognate matters connected with his department. He warns his readers, incidentally, that from the nature of the case, only transactions to which Government was in some way a party are dealt with, that from their geographical position Bombay and Karachi necessarily figure in many dealings which do not originate within the Presidency or in Sind and that, so far as Government balances in the Treasuries and Currency Department are concerned, the Presidency is only a part of the Indian Empire the ultimate focus of which is in London.

On the subject of the Gold Standard Reserve, Mr. Brigstocke reminds us that the money so held in Bombay really forms part of the Treasury balances of the Government of India, in the sense that it has nothing to do with the metallic Paper Currency Reserve prescribed by law and is merely a special Reserve built up out of certain special receipts and held apart, originally intended to be in gold in India, under an arrangement recommended by the Currency Committee of 1898, and agreed in by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, for the purpose of facilitating the removal from circulation of silver rupees when no longer required, by issuing gold in exchange and thus preventing any dilution of the Currency. This Reserve has passed through various vicissitudes and changes of name. As at present constituted, the greater portion is held in the form of securities, while a further sum is lent out by the Secretary of State at short notice, only a comparatively small amount being held in coin. Mr. Brigstocke narrates the history of this Reserve and tells us that under the arrangement recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it is intended that the Indian portion of the Gold Standard Reserve shall ordinarily be maintained at six crores of rupees and when rupees are temporarily withdrawn from it to supplement the Paper Currency Reserve, the deficiency shall be made good by an equivalent transfer in gold from the Currency Reserve, to the Gold Standard Reserve, and it is contemplated that during the months of May to September when there is normally a return of silver from circulation, the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve may contain gold only to the value of four millions sterling. This will be in addition to the twenty-five millions to be held in coin and in securities by the Secretary of State in London. The amount of rupees held in the Gold Standard Reserve in Bombay at the beginning of the year was only one crore, and this remained untouched till September 1912, when Rs. 24·85 lakhs were added out of the profits on coinage. In the following four months similar transfers to the extent of Rs. 178 lakhs brought the total up to 302·85 lakhs. The odd Rs. 2·85 lakhs were in January 1913 transferred to Rangoon through the Currency Department, while at the same time fifty lakhs were added in the same way, followed by a similar addition of one crore in February, thus bringing up the total to four and a half crores, the remaining one and a half crores being held in Calcutta. Transfers of gold were also made to the Gold Standard Reserve during the year, £400,000 being transferred from the metallic reserve held in gold in the Bombay Paper Currency Department in each of the months January, February and March 1913, so that on the 14th March the Reserve in Bombay contained £1,200,000 in gold. In the same month, however, the whole of this sum was transferred back again to the Paper Currency Department, the transfer in the opposite direction taking place in Calcutta.

Three interesting points are investigated in the report before us: whether sovereigns have displaced whole rupees and currency notes to any extent, whether they are being hoarded to any large extent and whether they are being melted down for the manufacture of ornaments and the like. As regards the first question, the Accountant-General finds there is no doubt as to the displacement, but it is more difficult to ascertain whether the circulation of notes is being materially reduced by the use of sovereigns in the monetary transactions of the public. Different views are held by different officers and the tendency may differ in various districts. But it would appear from the returns furnished to his office that the circulation of gold coins has not yet had any serious effect upon that of notes except possibly, as was to be expected, on those of ten rupees. The circulation of rupees, too, has been considerably reduced by the use of sovereigns and statistics all point to the same conclusion. Gold coins are being used for remittances more freely than before, a fact which Mr. Brigstocke has statistics to prove. During the past four years particularly there has been a general decrease in the absorption of silver, while there has been a large increase in the absorption of gold—due mainly to the issue of sovereigns by the Presidency Bank in all payments on Government account. On the subject of hoarding, there is little new to be said. Some goes into hoards undoubtedly, but, says Mr. Brigstocke, that this gold will never re-appear is a quite mistaken conclusion to arrive at. At the same time, he adds "it is certain that, especially on this side of India, when the rise and growth of Swadeshi banks, financing corporations and industrial concerns has been phenomenal of recent years, there is much less tendency to hoard and a greater inclination to invest money productively than used to be the case. The extension of the co-operative movement must have the same effect in agricultural tracts. The only danger is lest the failure of some of these mushroom companies should cause a set-back and incline people to tighten their purse-strings." Sovereigns are to some extent being melted to make ornaments, but only to a very limited extent, for the goldsmith would find it more economical to utilise pure gold and more profitable. The increase of gold to the circulation has in the past year been over nine times as large, proportionately to the amount believed to be in circulation, as in the case of silver and, as Mr. Brigstocke asserts, it cannot be doubted that the absorption of gold by the population of India must indirectly strengthen the position of the country in its dealings with other gold-using countries.

HYDROPHOBIA IN INDIA.

LOUIS PASTEUR, the great French chemist, when he inaugurated the Institut Pasteur in Paris, closed his oration with the following impressive words: "Two opposing laws seem to me now in contest. The one, a law of blood and death, opening out each day new modes of destruction...the other, a law of peace, work, and health, whose only aim is to deliver man from the calamities which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of mankind." We are reminded of these words in reading the annual report of the central committee of the Pasteur Institute of India. This report records a year of even fuller and more fruitful work in the cause of health than the Institute at Kasauli already has to its credit in fighting the dread disease of hydrophobia in man and of rabies in animals. In 1900 the number of patients was 321, of whom 146 were Europeans; in 1909 the numbers had risen to 1,941 and 490, respectively; in 1912 there were 3,548 patients, of whom 400 were Europeans. The number of military patients rose from 164 to 318. The large increase in the number of Indian patients during the past three years is very remarkable and is but one of many indications which come from all sides of the broadening educational influences which are at work among the people, making them more amenable to modern efforts for their health and comfort. Out of the 3,548 persons who attended the Institute only 45 succumbed, all of whom were Indians, giving a "failure" rate of 0·56 per cent. The directors of the Institute say that in India a popular belief is prevalent that the jackal is the animal which is responsible for the propagation and transmission of the disease, and, to prove how erroneous is the belief, they give statistics showing that of over 17,000 persons treated in the last eight years, dogs were responsible for 14,730 bites; jackals for 2,491; horses for 140; cats for 78; and wolves, foxes, etc. for 71. The jackal, the directors believe, is not responsible for the spread of the disease amongst dogs, but is secondarily infected by them. These figures, therefore, show that whatever legislative measures are enforced to control rabies, these must be directed against the dog, which is responsible for over 80 per cent of cases. It should be noted that the mortality rate amongst Indians is higher than amongst Europeans, the rates from the year 1900 to 1912, inclusive, working out at 1·67 per cent for the former and 0·37 for the latter. With the patients treated at the similar institute at Coonoor the total number of sufferers attended to by the two institutions is some 5,000 persons; yet, in spite of these figures, we are informed, the toll of human lives from hydrophobia must still be a large one, while the loss of live-stock must be enormous. The committee's record is a fine one, and in view of the great scope for its activities every material encouragement should be given to it, for its work will not be lessened in the future, although Rangoon and Shillong are to have similar institutions.

THE PHILIPPINES.

IF we may accept the assurances of a Jolo correspondent, the American conquest of the Philippines, which began in 1897, is now complete and the end of the Moro problem has been reached. The resistance of the Moros ended with a five days' battle, terminating on June 15. We are told that the "history of modern warfare contains no parallel to the five days of incessant battle on the slopes and crest of Mount Bagsak. It was Homeric. Except that a craggy fastness was the theatre of war, and the defenders of Bagsak wore no armour, the Iliad's description of the battles on the plains of Troy contain no more of daring, of contempt for danger, of hand to hand conflict, and the testing of men by fire and sword. Driven inch by inch into the crater of the mount, bitterly contesting and charging dearly for each of the outer entrenchments surrendered to the irresistible on-march of the Scouts, the last stand of Amil and his warriors will go down in the history of our own times a chapter of glory for the men who fought desperation with cool and dauntless courage, and as much for the death-scoring victims of their own fanaticism, who, until the last man fell, bullet riddled, hurled defiance into the teeth of the closing circle which meant their end on earth." This is now an American correspondent describes what in India we should call a frontier scrap. But America has again "licked creation" and now the Moro problem, as applied to the element of Joloanos, who fed its bravery to a point of defiance of the forbearance, is ended for ever. And the heroes are Captain Pyle and Lieutenant Whitney, whom many fruitless trips to the foot of Bagsak to arrange for the surrender of Amil and his men had made them familiar with the ground, and enabled them to hem in him and them round a crater and annihilate the whole band of warriors.

U. S. PRESS ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

THE situation which has arisen with regard to the San Francisco Exhibition is a piquant one, having brought into prominence again, as it has, the Panama Canal scandal. The British Government refused to take part in the exhibition which is to celebrate the opening of the canal. As no reason was officially assigned for this, a section of the American Press and certain circles in New York immediately jumped to the conclusion that Britain's aloofness was on account of the Panama controversy, and some of the papers have characterised it in such terms as "childish resentment" and "sordid meanness." By the Panama measure the United States was guilty of a flagrant breach of international morality, since it violated in both letter and spirit the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with England by granting free passage to American ships. It is stated by the Board of Trade, we are told, that British non-participation is entirely due to the impossibility of inducing a sufficient number of manufacturers to incur the expense of preparing exhibits for San Francisco, where our trade is relatively small. It is the evil conscience which pricks itself, and if America is so quick to attribute British indifference to the canal tolls controversy, the conclusion that she is not easy in her public mind on the subject is natural. Besides, does the United States Government expect Great Britain to enthuse and throw herself heartily into its pet schemes in the face of such a breach of faith? If so, it is a fair example of that peculiar quality which has long been known as American Assurance.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The European Defence Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the employment of European officers of the Indian Medical Service in the mufussil districts. The tendency to remove European Civil Surgeons, the letter says, has caused alarm and dissatisfaction among Europeans residing in country districts, and it prays that steps be taken to remedy the evil.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 18.

THE army manœuvres this year will differ from those that have taken place in recent years, in that the enemy will be only marked or represented by a skeleton force. This will admit of the concentration of the largest possible force under one command, and thereby afford the maximum training for the higher commanders and their staffs. Such manœuvres have their disadvantages in that the interest for junior officers and the rank and file is difficult to maintain, but for all that it is very essential, that the problems connected with handling large bodies of troops should from time to time be studied in a more concrete and practical form than is possible by means of staff tours. The enormous increase in the number of modern armies, the lengthening of the columns, the growing requirements of ammunition supply for guns and small arms, the working of mechanical transport, are all factors in complicating the work of the staff and necessitate careful study and practice to ensure that harmonious working throughout the Force, without which confusion with all its attendant ills must arise. Now more than ever, science has become the handmaid of war. Modern inventions have resulted in a general acceleration of the pace; aerial reconnaissance, wireless telegraphy, and the general improvement in the Signal Service have made great changes both in the collection of a formation and in the transmission of orders and inter-communication in the field, but practice is essential in the use and co-ordination of these different accessories in order to obtain the best value from them. And it is with a view to providing this practice for Commanders and their staffs that the manœuvres for this year have been designed. The force, which will be employed, will consist of one Cavalry Division, four Infantry Divisions, and as many Territorial contingents as can be put in the field.

The Army Staff tour, which took place last week, was arranged to study in theory on the ground the problems which later on will be presented in practice. For the purposes of the Tour, the force was divided into two armies, each of two divisions, but during the approach march each army was restricted to the use of one road by which to march, and to bring up its supplies, so that the problems of movements, quarterings, and supply trains might be presented on as large a scale as possible. The Staffs of Divisions and Brigades were not represented, only these of the General Commanding in Chief, and the Generals Commanding Armies. It will be seen, therefore, that at the outset the scheme started by introducing an organization, at present unrecognized in our military organization the Army Corps, though only called Army, of two Divisions. As things stand at present, there is no intermediate command between the Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief, but it is not improbable, that if, during the manœuvres in September, the conclusions arrived at tentatively during the Staff Tour are confined, the Army Corps, and Army Corps Commander or Staff will be introduced, or rather re-introduced into our military organization. During the Staff Tour, it was found necessary, having used up the word Army to designate two Divisions, to use Field Force for the Commander-in-Chief's Command, thus going a long way round to express what, but for the taboo of a few years back, would have been adequately, and easily designated an army composed of two Army Corps.

During the five days devoted to work on the Tour, a good deal of ground was covered and the tasks were comprehensive and varied; commencing with the declaration of war, the definition of the strategic objective, and the assembly of the Field Force. On this followed the organization of the lines of communication, and formation of the advanced base, and the issue of orders by Army Commanders and the Cavalry Divisional Commander for the advance, and instructions were given regarding outpost and supply. The next day General and Army orders were drafted for billeting, outpost and other arrangements at the end of the day's march, and for the onward march on the following day. On the third day, it was assumed that the Field Force had gained touch of the enemy, and the necessary orders for an advanced guard action and the co-operation of the Cavalry and the Armies were prepared, and for the subsequent advance. On the fourth day it was assumed, that the enemy was occupying a certain position; his outposts were driven in, and a reconnaissance of the position made; the orders for the attack were then drafted. The attack was presumed to have succeeded, and orders for the pursuit had then to be prepared. A fresh situation was then introduced, and a change of front became necessary to meet the new development. When the orders to effect this change had been prepared, the Tour came to an end.

In the course of the Tour several interesting points came up for discussion. Three of these were in connection with the supply train. As I have said each Army was restricted to a single road by which to advance, and at war strength the two Divisions would cover 11 or 12 miles, and the Cavalry Division would of course be well in advance. The first point therefore for decision was how the supplies should be got forward with the least possible confusion and hindrance to the troops marching, and the mechanical transport got back to railhead after refilling the divisional train supply sections so as to allow the A.S.C. personally adequate rest before the next day's work commenced. The solution of the problem that found favour was the allotment of the road between fixed hours for marching troops, leaving the remaining time available for the transport to move forward and back without let or hindrance, and it was decided, that from 6 a.m. till 1 p.m. was most suitable for the troops to have the use of the road, which after the latter hour would be free for the passage of the mechanical transport. In this connection it was also decided, that, whilst it seemed necessary for General Head Quarters to fix and promulgate in general orders the rendezvous point for supply for the Cavalry Division, Army Commanders should fix their own. The next point was the position of the Divisional Supply train. Both Army Commanders put the two Divisional Trains in rear of the Army, not each following of its own Division.

This doubtless gave them their fighting strength more readily available, but had in other respects many obvious disadvantages, and it was decided that though practicable, it was not to be recommended when regiments were at peace strength, whilst at war strength it was essential that each train should follow its own Division. Another point was discussed chiefly on the initiative of the A. S. C. was that the horsed transport of the Divisional supply sections should march light only filling up at the end of the march from the mechanical supply train. From the point of view of the transport officer anxious to save his horses, the scheme has much to recommend it but divisional Commanders are hardly likely to be enthusiastic over an arrangement which might leave them stranded in the matter of supplies at the end of an action. It has, I understand, been decided to test this method during the manœuvres, but, outside the A. S. C. it is regarded as involving so much possible risk, that it will require a considerable period of successful working under all varieties of conditions before it gains general confidence and approval. Whilst all are agreed on the beneficial effects on the horses, the risk of inflicting hardship on the men at a critical time must not be lightly incurred. I doubt if much will be heard of the suggestion after it has been tested in September.

The arrangements made for utilizing the Flying Corps are worthy of mention, as the employment of the arm is comparatively a novelty. The principle observed in issuing orders for the day's work was that all ground within a day's march should be reconnoitered, each pilot being given a certain zone, the total of the zones leaving no area within the limits of a day's march unexplored. The information collected was to be given to General Headquarters only, with this exception, if an observer noticed hostile mounted troops within striking distance, the fact was to be communicated to the Commander of the Cavalry Division before returning to the landing place. Landing places were selected in rear of the army, and all reports were to be made thence to the General Head Quarters on the return of the aeroplanes by the quickest available means. From this it follows that the landing places selected should be in direct telegraphic communication with General Head Quarters.

It will be interesting to see in September how things work out in practice, and to compare the results with the conclusions arrived at in the discussions round the conference table. Unforeseen delays may lead to the roads not being clear for the advance of the mechanical transport by 1 p.m., and Divisional Commanders may begin to express themselves strongly on the utility of empty supply wagons, as time passed the possibility of refilling before nightfall becomes more remote. Inter-communication, so easy at the conference, is an ever present difficulty, despite the facilities afforded by modern appliances, and it is perhaps a matter of regret that it is not practicable to utilize staff tours for practice, and testing the signal service and the flying corps, thereby bringing the staff work more in time with what it is actually in the field. The great objection is doubtless that it would greatly increase the time necessary to carry out the work but for all that it would have great value in accustoming staff officers to the actual conditions, that dominate inter-communication in the field, and enable them not only to obtain the best results from existing means of communication but also to appreciate the weak points in the system and to put forward suggestions for improvement.

Colonel Seely, Sir John French, and a few senior staff officers embark today on the Admiralty yacht 'Enchantress' as the guests of the First Lord to witness the naval manœuvres and will remain afloat till nearly the end of next week. A considerable number of officers, staff and regimental, have also been selected to attend the manœuvres and are being distributed amongst the ships. The regiments told off to embark on the Transports to represent the raiding force are the 1st Royal Fusiliers, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 1st Gloucestershire Regiment. A battalion of Marines will also be embarked. Apart from the War Office selections a good many officers on the active list are going as private guests on various ships. Every year the intelligent interest of the sister services in each other's job increases, directly it would seem in proportion as the co-operation between the Admiralty and the War Office becomes closer. The applications to go afloat this year from military officers have been, I understand, far in excess of what they have been in former years.

Mr. Churchill's speech yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the debate on the shipbuilding vote was deeply interesting, but at the same time disappointing. He dealt with the subject of oil fuel at great length, with a wealth of technical details, but with a clearness that left his audience with the impression that they knew all about the complications involved in the Admiralty policy regarding oil and coal. There can be no two opinions on the wisdom of the programme foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill, by which the naval requirements in oil will be kept within limits, which can be met by contracts at not too ruinous a cost in comparison with coal, until such time as the Admiralty are able to become independent of the vicissitudes of the open market by the acquisition of oil fields, and the establishment of the plant requisite for refining the crude oil to the standard most suitable for the purposes of the Navy. But when he left the question of fuel, and referred to the general naval situation his statements were prefunctory and unsatisfactory. Mr. Churchill stated that the Admiralty had no knowledge of any new facts in the building programmes of the Mediterranean Powers, which necessitated a reconsideration of the programme of the present year. On cross-examination he admitted knowledge of "discussions," which might lead to the expansion of the programmes already known, but he maintained that they constituted no ground for fresh measures on our part in advance of the regular programme of 1914-15. Referring to Canada he seemed to rely on either the Borden or Laurier proposals materializing within the six or seven months' breathing time gained by the acceleration of those ships in our programme. Having regard to what eventuated from the Laurier Act of 1910, this view is clearly optimistic, so far as the Laurier party is concerned, whilst

(Continued on page 10.)

NAVAL BASE AT BERMUDA.

REPORTED BRITISH PROPOSAL.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

ANNIHILATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.].

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

A report that Britain contemplates establishing a great naval base in the Bermudas is keenly interesting official circles.

It is stated that Britain has made enquiries regarding America's plan to protect the Panama Canal routes, and it is suggested that this indicates her intention to safeguard her shipping through the Canal as in the Mediterranean.

Officials realise that the problem involves the very life of the Monroe doctrine, as other European nations would probably follow Britain's lead.

LITANY PARODIED.

SUFFRAGETTES' MOCKERY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, Aug 4.

A party of 40 Suffragettes interrupted a service in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday evening, when they sang a parody of the Litany, which began: "Save Emmeline Pankhurst, spare her, spare her!"

HOLIDAY MAKERS IN JAIL.

ENGLISH PLEASURE-RESORTS OVERCROWDED.

LONDON, Aug 4.

The continued fine weather has resulted in a phenomenal number of arrivals at the holiday resorts. The police, in many instances, have been obliged to find accommodation for visitors. Numbers of holiday-makers have slept out on the sands.

The list of "holiday" accidents is growing hourly. Twenty people already are reported to have been drowned, including five girls drowned at Sligo.

A motor-bus overturned at Hodesdon (Herts.), and three members of a beanfeast party were killed and 26 others injured.

CALM ON THE RAND.

HEAVY LOSS TO STATE FUNDS AND COMMERCE.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3.

The situation is rapidly becoming calm, especially in view of the reassuring statement of the Trades' Federation that there is no immediate likelihood of a strike. Meanwhile, the cost to the State is heavy. Commercial confidence has also been shaken and trade is expected to suffer.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4.

The Labour Party has issued a manifesto declaring that hops, which were entertained, that the Government would ensure a permanent settlement have been bitterly disappointed, and that the door to future negotiations has been closed by the mineowners' refusal to recognise the Trades Unions except under absurd and insulting conditions. Therefore, the trifling and grudging concessions cannot be accepted as a basis for a permanent settlement. The manifesto asserts that the men will neither be coerced into submission nor provoked to violence.

LESSON OF THE MANŒUVRES.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY FLEET OF WATERPLANES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The *Daily Mail* says that the result of the recent naval manœuvres has increased the determination of the Admiralty to acquire waterplanes as speedily as possible. The possession of a large number is regarded as an urgent necessity.

The paper says that the Treasury is ready to supply ample funds.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Aug 4.

Sir James McBride, the Premier, in a speech to-day declared that his Government could conceive of no treaty right or influence entitling anybody to interfere in British Columbia's supreme authority to deal with Oriental immigration.

OBITUARY.

SYDNEY, Aug. 3.

The death is announced of Sir William Lyne.

The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K. C. M. G. was a distinguished Australian statesman. He was born in Tasmania in 1844 and eventually became Prime Minister of New South Wales. He was Minister for Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth Government in 1903-4 and from 1905-7 and was Treasurer to the Commonwealth in 1907-8.]

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

BIG MINING FIRE.

TWENTY-TWO MEN KILLED.

ONE ALIVE AMONG MANY DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A fire is raging in the Cadder pit, near Glasgow. Twenty-three men are entombed. Two attempts at rescue have failed.

LONDON, Aug 4.

Twenty-two corpses have been found in the Cadder pit. One man has been extricated alive.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

SWEEPING MOVEMENT AGAINST REBELS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.

A further brief exchange of shots has taken place with the Woosung forts, similarto the previous bombardment, the intention obviously being to make a demonstration with a view to stimulating the progress of the negotiations for a surrender.

The Northern Admirals are undertaking a large sweeping movement with the object of driving all the rebel bands into Woosung, where they will be cornered. The rebels on the Huai river are falling back towards Pukow.

It is reported that a large bridge across the Huai river was saved from being blown up, although it had been mined, through the diplomacy of British engineers.

HONG KONG, Aug. 3.

Indian soldiers have been despatched to Canton. The Governor-General of Canton, last night, stationed Chinese troops at the Bund and Inner Creek to guard the Foreign Settlement.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

DEATH ROLE REACHES 17.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

Altogether seventeen persons have died as the result of injuries received in connection with Sunday's disturbance. One policeman, who died, was hit by shots, which were fired by the police. There are some forty-five persons lying in the hospital, three or four of whom are not expected to recover.

The injured include some fifteen policemen, who received more or less slight injuries. More than one hundred and fifty arrests were made yesterday, including that of Moulana Sheikh Abdul Kadir Azad Subhani, principal of the Madrasa Ilihiyat, (a religious seminary) and well known in Mahomedan literary circles, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, a well known hide merchant and Sheikh Qamr-Udin, all trustees of the mosque and conveners of Sunday's meeting.

Late yesterday evening, some forty-five boys, who were in custody, were released and it is understood that the rest were produced before the Joint Magistrates, when the police obtained a remand for ten days.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who is on his way to Agra, yesterday broke his journey at Cawnpore for a few hours.

His Honour paid a visit to the scene of yesterday's disturbance and saw the Machhli Bazar Mosque for the first time. From the mosque he drove to the hospital, where he spent a considerable time and enquired into the case of each of the injured, including the policemen. From the hospital his Honour proceeded to the jail, where the rioters are in custody. The number of those arrested is said to exceed 100, including some boys. It is also reported that some of the trustees of the mosques, who convened yesterday's mass meeting and addressed the same, have been arrested.

His Honour, during his tour of inspection, was accopanied by Mr. Brownrigg, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division who has been in Cawnpore for some days and a few local officials.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

MILL MANAGER SUFFERING FROM POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Fraser, a mill manager, who was living at the Great Eastern Hotel, was found unconscious in his room yesterday, and had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night. Yesterday morning at breakfast time Fraser was found apparently asleep in his room but no attempt was made to rouse him as nothing was suspected. As the day wore on, however, and he did not awake his servant became anxious and informed the hotel authorities when it was found that Mr. Fraser was unconscious. He was removed to the medical College Hospital, where he was pronounced to be suffering from poisoning.

Mr. Fraser, it appears, was a partner in Ranwick and Coy's Lakhanuate Sugar Mills Rajshahi.

This evening there was a slight improvement in his condition although he is still in a semi-conscious condition.

SIR A. APCAR'S STABLES.

DISPOSAL OF HIS RACEHORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

The break-up of the late Sir A Apcar's racing stable has begun. Mayfowl, who won the Viceroy's Cup twice in succession and then ran a deadheat for it last year, has to-day been sold to Mr. R.R.S. and will be entered for the Viceroy's Cup this year.

Stable Boy, Lawnsand and Vavasor have been bought by the Hon'ble Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait.

Mckenna has gone to a Ceylon buyer and the rest are to be sold at Calcutta this season.

THE ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

ANOTHER THREE DAYS' GRACE.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS UNSETTLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

ADRIANOPLE, Aug. 3.

A concourse of pilgrims from Constantinople attended, on Friday, at the Selim Mosque, which was restored by Moslem rite. A meeting of 30,000 people resolved to make every sacrifice rather than surrender Adrianople.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 4.

The Bulgarian and Rumanian delegates have finally agreed regarding the frontier between Bulgaria and Rumania and the other Rumanian claims. Bulgaria undertakes to raze the fortifications at Rustchuk and Shumla.

The Bulgarian, Greek and Servian delegates have hitherto been unable to agree regarding the frontier affecting those three countries, therefore Rumania will to-morrow propose an extension of the armistice for three days.

RIDICULOUS PROPOSALS.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.

The Bulgarian counter-proposals are considered as ridiculous as those of the Allies were exorbitant, but the expected modifications of the Greek and Servian proposals encourage the hope of a successful settlement without the intervention of the Powers.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 4.

The Conference, to-day, extended the armistice by three days and then adjourned till to-morrow.

SHIPPING ORDER DISPUTE.

JUDGMENT IN INTERESTING CASE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

The Full Bench of the Chief Court to day delivered judgment in a reference by the Financial Commissionor of Burma, arising out of the case of the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, *vs.* Bulloch Bros and Co. Ltd.

The question referred to was whether an advice note is a shipping order or not within the meaning of that term as used in article 69 of the Schedule of the Indian Stamp Act 1889.

The Court, in three separate concurring judgments, held that an advice note intimating the transhipment of goods from one steamer to another was not a shipping order liable to stamp duty, but taking the form of an advice note generally If it was used in connection with goods sent or to be sent by shippers in order to their shipment and if it was duly executed, then the Court was of opinion that it was a Shipping Order within the meaning of that term as used in Article 60 and was liable to duty as such.

MAN RUNS AMOK.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

A sensation occurred in Fort William to-day in the form of a double murder and suicide. Hussain Beg, a signaller, attached to the 75th Carnatic Infantry, ran amok and killed Bin Mahomed, his son-in-law and the latter's brother a man named Khoirab who are both employed in the bakery at the fort and then shot himself. It transpires that Bin Mahomed announced his intention to take his wife, aged ten years, to his native country. The father-in-law objecting, asked Bin Mahomed to wait a year. This the latter declined to do. The father-in-law, thereupon, shot Bin Mahomed and his brother and before he could be secured he shot himself.

BIG SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

67,200 GRAINS FOUND IN A HOUSE.

The excise officers have made an almost record seizure of cocaine from a house in a village called Navapada, near Bandra.

Mr. Honney, Assistant Collector of Customs, Thana and Colaba, on receiving information that a large quantity of cocaine had been collected at Navapada, gave instruction to Inspector McLaughlin, of the Salsette Taluka, to have the house searched. Consequently inspector McLaughlin, with Inspector Gonsalves, of the Bombay Excise and a party of sepoys, proceeded to the place and surrounded the house at about 10 o'clock on the night of July 29th. The house belonged to Hassan Mian, a fitter in the Fazulbhoy Mills, at Parel.

On a search being made they found at the bottom of a large box on the ground floor six zinc boxes, each containing five or six packets of cocaine. Besides this there was another bundle of cloth which was found to contain a large quantity of cocaine. The total quantity was found to be 67,200 grains, valued at Rs. 12,600.

When the excise officers searched the house the owner Hassan Mian was not there. It appeared that the man had left the house only a few minutes before the arrival of the officers, for the fire in the kitchen was burning and the cooking vessels were on the stoves. The next morning he was found in the village and was arrested.

The man was charged before the Resident Magistrate of Bandra and remanded. The accused has been released on bail for Rs. 10,000.

THE BUNYON ROAD MURDER.

At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, further inquired into the circumstances attending the death of Shewsing Jeshing, who was stabbed last Monday at Bunyon Road, under circumstances already reported.

The jury after hearing the depositions of witnesses returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the deceased was caused by the wounds inflicted on him by Goora Laburam, whose act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Goora Laburam was yesterday placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector O'Brien and charged with murder, and causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. One Chanda Gopal was charged with abetment of the offence.

The case was remanded for further hearing.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

SOCIETY SUED BY MEMBER.

DAMAGES SOUGHT FOR LOST EMPLOYMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Mr. T. Popaly, the late luggage clerk at the Central Station, has instituted a suit in the Small Cause Court for damages amounting to Rs. 2,000 against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for Burma and India and its General Secretary, and the travelling secretaries of the society, for loss of employment on consequence of having struck work under the directions and inducement and false representation made to him by them.

The representations of inducements, according to the plaintiff, consisted in false and malicious reports, circulated by the defendants, of tyrannical treatment meted out to the employees of the M. and S. M. Railway and the smallness of the salaries paid, and further that the railway authorities would not heed representations made by the society on behalf of the men. The plaintiff also alleges that the defendants also circulated false reports that for no cause there were wholesale reductions and transfers of employees of the M. and S. M Railway. All the reports and representations, the plaintiff states, are false and were made by the defendants simply with a view to promote the strike in order that the society and its officers might be recognised by the authorities of the M. and S. M. Railway, the employees themselves having no grievances to induce them to go on strike.

The plaint was filed on Saturday last by Messrs Govindacharisr and Kallabhiran Iyengar, both High Court Vakils.

HOTEL BURGLARY.

THEFT OF RS. 3,000 FROM AN INDIAN SINGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

A burglary was committed at the North-Western Hotel Karachi last night a despatch box cantaining about Rs 3,000 in small notes and cash being abstracted from the rooms of Gauhar Jan, the well-known Indian singer.

The theft is a mysterious one as throughtout the night Gauhar Jan and her husband were sleeping in the room and an ayah and three male servants were sleeping in the adjoining dressing room and passage The police were informed early this morning and active investigations are now being made.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

A COMPROMISE REACHED.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Sub-Inspector Sheik Abdul of the Kurla Police Station, charged Mr. Ormiston Chant, works manager, of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., before Mr. J. A. C. Wales, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Thana, with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing serious hurt to a Goanese tailor named Pascal Fernandes, was resumed yesterday a teraoon at the District Magistrate's Court at Thana.

Mr. Khaikasrue Pestonji, prosecuting Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the accused and Mr. A. X Soares, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

At the outset, Mr. Khaikasrue stated that he learnt that the parties had compounded the case, and he, therefore, did not wish to call the evidence of Inspector Morris, the remaining witness for the prosecution.

Mr Soares then said that in view of the fact, that the parties had come to a satisfactory arrangement, he had been instructed to compound the case.

Mr Vicaji said he did not think that his client had acted in any rash or negligent manner as the prosecution alleged. If any injuries had been caused, they were purely accidental, and his client in a spirit of charity and high mindedness had offered to make amends to the injured man as he might have indirectly caused the injury by lifting off the pistol. He did not by this admit that the injury was attributable to the discharge of his pistol. He did not see anybody on the road. Mr. Chant fired his pistol only for the protection of himself and of those in the car. On his journey to Rabala he had some difficulty with pariah dogs, and once the car in attempting to avoid the dogs skided into a ditch on the side of the road. He did not know with what view the prosecution had adduced their evidence. One would not expect people to be walking in the road at that time of night. Mr. Chant did not know that his firing at the dogs would do any injury to any person on the road. he evidence of the toll gate keeper was ridiculous on the face of it. Cars registered in Bombay need not pay the toll when returning and Mr. Chant was not bound to pay the toll.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Vicaji what was the use of going into the evidence. Mr. Vicaji said that in view of the newspaper reports there was a possibility of insinuations being made regarding Mr. Chant's conduct on the morning. He did not know that anyone had been injured by him. Only one side of the case had been given and from the reports people may think that Mr. Chant ran away without taking notice of the injured man. He therefore, submitted that it was purely an accident, and he had compensated the man in a spirit of charity and high mindedness.

Mr. Soares then said that he did not understand why such a lengthy prologue was needed for such a simple case. The remarks made by Mr. Vicaji were not contemplated when the composition that had been arrived at was considered. He therefore submitted that the remarks were uncalled for.

Mr. Vicaji said that in view of the fact that only one side had been heard his remarks were absolutely justifiable.

The application having been put the Magistrate said that he would mark the case as compounded. His Honour then directed that the pistol and cartridges which were taken from Mr. Chant should be returned to him.

THE ROYAL ARMS.

UNAUTHORISED USE BY TRADESMEN.

TO BE RESTRICTED THOUGH NOT BY LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma has forwarded a letter to the Rongoon Trades Association intimating that the Government of India's decision that it would be premature at present to undertake legislation to control the use by trading firms in India of the Royal Arms and Prince of Wales Feathers and also the Secretary of State's concurrence with that view.

The Secretary of State, however, it was intimated, had drawn attention to the suggestion of the Lord Chamberlain regarding the advisability of restricting as far as possible without recourse to legislation the use of the Royal Arms and the Prince of Wales Feathers by unauthorised persons in order that the benefits conferred by the issue to deserving tradesmen of Royal Warrants of Appointment, which carry with them the right to display the Royal Arms may not be nullified.

The association, therefore, has been requested to bring to the notice of the local Government cases of unauthorised use of the Royal Arms by trading firms in Burma. The Trades Association in reply stated that the committee was not aware of any unauthorised cases of the Royal Arms and in the event of such cases coming to its knowledge they would be brought to the notice of the Local Government.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN'S FINE FOR CAUSING COOLY'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Patterson, the District Magistrate of Howrah, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. McGee, Manager of the Howrah Flour Mills, was charged with having rashly shot dead a cooly, named Bhikari Ram Karma in a wagon on the Ramkristopore siding of the East Indian Railway.

The magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that he found the accused guilty under section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. Out of this fine, if realised, a sum of Rs. 100 was ordered to be made over to Chatargun Kurmi, the deceased's son, who appears from enquiry to be now the only support of the family.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CHINA'S REVOLUTION.

THE CRISIS DEVELOPING.

The following news which is later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

Pekin, July 19.

The national crisis in China is developing, and it threatens to become of first-class magnitude. The Cabinet has resigned.

The immediate cause of the revolt was Yuan Shih Kai's action in dismissing the Tutuh of Kiangsi, a young general, for having flouted his (the President's) authority. Before the President was able to send more troops against the Tutuh, the rebellion along the Yangtse became widespread. The necessity for keeping large forces of troops in Mongolia, where the situation is serious is increasing the President's difficulties. The Southern leaders chose the right moment to act, as the absence of the Northern troops left the road to Shuntung poorly defended. Dr. Sun Yatsen is openly favouring the Southerners.

Esen Chun Hsuan, who is a man of great force of character and ruthless disposition has been proclaimed the revolutionary President. His troops yesterday captured the British section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, and killed upwards of twenty officers who were loyal to the central Government.

Various telegrams assert that upwards of 40 Japanese officers are assisting the rebels. The Woo-sung forts yesterday joined the rebels, and attacked a Chinese destroyer, which arrived from Che-foo. A shot traversed the vessel wounding six men.

OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

London, July 19.

The "Daily Citizen," a Labour organ, commenting upon Mr. Winston Churchill's speech concerning the use of oil fuel in the navy, protests against any course of action which will injuriously affect the welfare of coal-miners, and it adds: "No grisly spectres of defeat in war lead us from the first consideration namely, the lives of 1,000,000 men Fears of war, the efficiency of the navy, and other cries must not be used against the interests of miners and their 4,00,000 wives and children. Perhaps oil can be obtained from coal, but in no circumstances will the devastation of 5,000,000 persons be permitted."

FIRE IN A MINE.

Rome, July 18.

A fire broke out yesterday in a sulphur mine at San Giovanelli, in Sicily, and as a result 40 men lost their lives, their bodies being subsequently found in a heap at the bottom of the pit where they had fought for places to avoid the flames and fumes.

Many of the survivors walked three miles through underground passages to safety, while others cut their way into an adjacent mine.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE CALL OF BLOOD.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, July 21.

At the annual demonstration of the Ballarat branch of the Women's National League on Saturday night, the chief guest was the Prime Minister. Mr. Cook, who was given a cordial reception. He hoped he said that the Government would get a little breathing time just to look into a few things before the next elections took place. When they had done that he for one would not mind much when the next shock of battle came. He was finding already that he had succeeded to a position full of difficulty. He did not disguise it, but difficulties had proved opportunities before to-day. He thought the circumstances in which they found themselves might furnish opportunities that would lead on to political fortune in the future. "Please get into your heads," Mr. Cook continued, "that this fight is not over. It is only just beginning. So far it has only been a skirmish. The fight is yet to be. I wish to see a fight next time, in which every interest is thrown into the scale, and in which every man involved in both Houses shall take part. Let us have a fair and square stand-up fight, and I for one have no fear of the result. Meanwhile our duty is to prepare for that fight, and get out forces in readiness. There are some things to be done in the meantime. What the immediate future may bring forth I don't know, but I know we have come into office to justify ourselves. It has been said, I believe in Ballarat, that the Liberals have crawled into office. May I say that there has been no crawling into office, and there will be no crawling out of it. Most certainly there will be no crawling, while we are in it. In three weeks' time they would have a detailed statement of the Liberal policy in Parliament. Then the battle would begin, and they would see what there was to see. Their opponents had dared the men to touch a line or rub out a comma of anything that had been done. They would support the Government they said in anything reasonable, but not a line they had put in must be touched. All he (Mr. Cook) could say was that the Liberals would try to rub a few things out. A few of the commas would have to go. The present Government were not in office merely to dot Labor Party's "I's" and cross its "T's." It had something better to do than that. He hoped both sides would recognise their obligations, and as far as he knew this Government they would go on with their policy, win or lose. They hoped for a fair opportunity to do that, but if that was denied well—the people were the arbiters. He believed he had a party behind him that was staunch and as true as steel. They would win out somewhere sometime. They appealed for fair play and just treatment, and if that was denied he and his colleges would not be content to sit there and suffer any kicking or buffeting. The electors would have to furnis hone side or the other with the strength to carry on a well-defined policy as it should be carried on. He had a team of men, he thought, fit for anything. They must first clear up this electoral muddle. In this connection they did not want to prosecute individuals, but find a better way of managing these things in future and a way that would be absolutely fair to all.

THE CALL OF BLOOD.

Speaking at a civic reception tendered him by the Mayor of Adelaide (Mr. Lavington Bonython) on Monday morning, Mr. Evelyn Wrench, the travelling secretary of the Overseas Club, said steps were being taken to form a workable constitution for the Empire. Personally, he felt they did not want a written Constitution. The call of blood was stronger than the call of the Statute book. They were worrying too much about a written Constitution. The development of patriotism and Imperial sentiment in the various parts of the Empire had been so tremendously strong during the last 15 years that there was no need to worry about trying to write things down in black and white. The Empire was based on the only permanent basis any Empire could have—the absolute freedom of all parts. Travel was a tremendously important agency as a means to uniting the Empire. Statesmen from the overseas Dominions had realised the need for travel much more than the statesman of the older country. He would like to see some kind of rule that all would-be Cabinet Ministers should have to visit at least one or two of his Majesty's dominions before they were allowed to take office. Such a thing would be an enormous advantage to them. Lord Rosebury had said he only wished legislators of the United Kingdom could be persuaded to shut up Parliament for six months and go for a cruise round the British Empire. He was sure the old country would be able to worry along without extra legislation for six months, and the advantage of such a trip to the Empire would be enormous. He understood 20 British members of Parliament were making a visit to Adelaide in September, but the most notable point about their visit would be the fact that from the day they arrived at Auckland until they sailed from Fremantle only 34 days would elapse. He had been in the Comonwealth and New Zealand for eight months and he considered he had only seen a little of what there was to be seen. How much those distinguished visitors would see in 34 days he could pretty well imagine. One of the greatest dangers Australians had to face was the person who spent a few days in their midst and then went home and wrote his impressions about Australia. He was not referring to anybody personally. Although at present the Overseas Dominions might not be Greater Britain in the matter of population and finance, he had not the least doubt that within 100 or 200 years the bulk of the British Empire would reside in Greater Britain and not in the United Kingdom. It was, therefore, essential that false im-

(* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.)

(Continued on page 8.)

POONA SEASON.

BUSY DAYS FOR TIRED SPORTS WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The usual fortnightly dance was held at the Gymkhana last Monday evening and it was very well attended in spite of the meet at 6-30 next morning, though, I believe, many ladies left at half time as in these times of gaiety it is rather trying only to get about two hours in bed. I hear there is a chance of the powers that be altering the day of the Gymkhana fortnightly dance from Monday to Tuesday evening. This will mean a great deal to the hunting people, many of whom are enthusiastic dancers, but find it nearly impossible to burn the candle at both ends. The Dorsetshire band played during the evening and were very generous in going on playing until one o'clock; it was a pity that they did not make a better selection of music, as, speaking from a dancer's point of view, some of the tunes were not very good ones to dance to. Among some pretty dresses I noticed Mrs. Davie in a white satin with a pointed overdress of rose-coloured ninon. Mrs. Donovan looked well in a figured ninon gown, the back ground of which was saxe blue, the sleeves and vest were made of gold net lace. Miss Jephson was in a fashionably made tight fitting princesse satin gown with the much worn fish tail train. Mrs. Smith, a stranger to Poona, looked pretty in pale pink ninon with diamanti trimming on the bodice, wearing in her hair a band of gold. Mrs. Woolcombe looked very smart in a long black satin gown with a tight fitting beaded tunic. Mrs. Jourdain looked pretty in a white lace gown with a pointed tunic of saxe blue ninon and in her hair she wore a band of saxe blue velvet.

This week Government House has been full of visitors, mostly Members of Council up for the three days' Council Meeting held daily at the Council Hall; there were many resolutions discussed but as it has all been fully reported on in your columns daily there is no need for me to give any details. His Excellency Lady Willingdon was present with other ladies in the gallery during some of the debates.

On Tuesday, Their Excellencies accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan motored to the Poona silk and cotton mills; they were met by Rao Bahadur Seth Ram Narayan, the agent and Mr. Khanas, the weaving master, who showed them over the mills and explained the various processes to them. They were much interested, especially in the weaving of the beautiful bright silk sarees, so many of which are sent down to Bombay and sold to Parsee ladies.

On Wednesday, Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C paid a visit to the Wadia Hospital. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was unable to accompany them on account of her being slightly indisposed, but intends to visit the institution later. The party were received by Dr. Ruther Williamson, who is in medical charge and Mrs Ruther Williamson, Miss Henderson, the Lady Superintendent, and Mr. Gorey, the House Surgeon. His Excellency kindly chatted with some of the patients and left after having his hand x-rayed and seeing the print.

On Thursday last, Her Excellency early in the afternoon visited the Military Hospital at Wanowrie, accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Captain Lucas R. A. M. C. She was received by Colonel Windle, R.A.M.C. commanding and Miss Wildman, head of the nursing staff. Her Excellency was most interested in all she saw and was taken over the officers' ward and the operating theatre. After chatting to many of the patients and leaving many a cheery word to the sufferer, Her Excellency left to go on to an 'at home' given by Mrs. Pattanni, wife of the Member of Council, at the ladies' club. There was a very large gathering of the various communities; among them were many European ladies, leaders in the Poona society. Many of the dresses were really lovely and might well have made the European ladies envious; also the jewels worn were in some cases most magnificent and costly. Her Excellency arrived, accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt, soon after six, and after tea was served, various ladies kindly sang and played piano solos, among them being Mrs. Cama, Mrs. Gamula, Mrs. Bragae and Miss Fitz Gibbon. Her Excellency left soon after 7-30 when the other guests began to leave, having had a most enjoyable evening.

HOUNDS.

On Tuesday, the Poona and Kirkee Hounds met at the 6th milestone on the Alandi Road. And the field of 40 present had one of the most enjoyable mornings of the Season. The weather was fine, which was a change all much appreciated. The Master moved off the Alandi-Road to the left and then drew towards the North, close to and parallel with the road. A fox was soon viewed and hounds carried the line in a large left-handed curve, coming back eventually to a point close to the meet; here the leading hounds overran the customer, who had lain up in a patch of rocks. However, he jumped up quite close to the tail hounds and took them with him in another semi-circle on the left of the road, it being all the field could do to live with hounds. Completing the semi-circle, he crossed the Alandi Road near the 8th milestone and headed towards the jail. After some time, swinging left towards the rifle ranges, he was run to ground in a rocky kopje about 21-2 miles from the meet, after giving the field a splendid run lasting about 50 minutes over quite good going. Drawing towards the meet another fox was viewed which gave a sharp burst of 12 minutes before he was lost in a thick cactus clump. A draw was then made towards Temple Hill. Hounds soon picked up a line, and, working it very slowly with frequent checks, carried it to the north. So slowly did they puzzle it out that most of the field left for home thinking there was nothing worth waiting for. After a time, scent improved when hounds quickly ran into view and pulled down a small jack, the brush being presented to Mrs. Sheppard from Belgaum. So ended a good day's sport.

On Thursday, the meet was at the 6th milestone, Ahmednagar Road; it was a somewhat windy morning and scent was very catchy on the rocky soil, which, in that part of the country, is only very sparsely covered with grass. Nearly 70 people turned up at the most Mov-

down the road, the Master turned to the left and drew back in the direction of Kirkee. Hounds soon picked up a line and led off, at good pace, with a burst of music but all hopes of a good run were soon upset as they checked after half a mile and though the Master put them straight they could make little of the line which took them in the direction of the hill overlooking Wagholi; after repeated checks, scent gave out altogether. A draw was then made towards the Road, close to the meet; just before reaching the road, hounds picked up the line of a jack crossing the road. They carried it southwards towards the river at a great pace giving the field a good gallop for about 10 minutes when they ran into view and shortly afterwards killed him in the open, the brush being presented to Miss Maude Hill. Drawing away from the kill towards the South West, the Master soon viewed a fox away which took hounds into a network of nullahs formed by the streams that run from Wagholi Hill to the river. In these nullahs hounds changed on to a large jack, which they ran for some considerable distance towards the river. A herd of chinkara jumping up in front divided the pack into three and ended what had been quite a cheery gallop over very rough going. It took some time to collect hounds and when this was done they could make nothing of the line of the jack and were taken home. This run lasted for about 30 minutes.

On Saturday, Captain Tim Lucas broke the record for the Poona and Kirkee Hounds and for the first time, so far as I can gather in the annals of the hunt, killed a fox in the open after a fair hunt. It is a feat he had set his hearton and he has the congratulations of all the hunting fraternity here who realize how difficult a performance it is. The meet was at the 7th milestone on the Nasik Road and only a small field numbering some 20 all told were out. A draw was made towards Bhosari close to which village a brace of foxes were viewed, Hounds ran one of them towards the north for a while when turning left-handed he came round in a big circle crossing and recrossing the old Bombay Road back to Bhosari, when there was a short check of 3 minutes before he was viewed by the Master running south; he soon began to swing right-handed running in a semi-circle; when opposite to Bhosari he turned sharp left and soon after this hounds ran into view on some high ground from which place they coursed him for nearly a mile, killing in the open in the bed of a nullah, about 2 1-2 miles from Bhosari and close to the old Bombay Road. The time of the run was 35 minutes and hounds were travelling at a great pace nearly all the time, the only check being the one mentioned near Bhosari. Mrs. Venn Ellis who was right up at the kill is to be congratulated on getting the brush on this memorable occasion as also are those who had the good fortune to be up at the finish. Besides the Master there were Lady Barret, Colonel Daunt, Captains Venn Ellis, Lloyd and Lawrence and Messrs Frost, Bayne-Jardine, and Latham. Later on, in the morning, a jack was viewed on, the right of the Nasik Road which gave us a short run of only a few minutes when hounds pulled him down not far from the meet.

To-day we had a disappointing morning, meeting at the 8th milestone, Bombay Road, a draw was made towards the North on the right side of the road. After a short riot after a village dog, hounds settled down to a line which was discovered to be that of a herd of chinkara. The going was very heavy and it would have been impossible to have whipped hounds off if the Master had desired to do so as they were running to view almost at once; the result was a long and tiring struggle over very boggy ground for over 35 minutes when we found ourselves by the Indrayni River. Here the Master managed to collect some thing over half the track and we started back on a 5-1-2 mile pack to the meet.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

The New Poona Central Offices in Staunton Road are rapidly nearing a state of completion. When the compound has been cleared off all the usual litter of stones, mortar etc., that collects during the building process, and a neat wall and railings have been put up, similar to those round the Post Office, the edifice will be a distinct acquisition to Poona where, unlike Bombay, we have so few substantial public buildings.

It is laid out in the form a large "H" one side of the H being parallel to Staunton Road, and consists of three storeys, in all containing, I understand, room for nearly 2000 clerks. There are tiled floors to all the office rooms, the verandahs having cement floors, and the estimated cost of the building is 8 lacs of rupees. When completed, the intention is to instal in the building all the Government offices that are at present situated in bungalows in Poona, such as the offices of the Commissioner, Superintendent of Forests, Inspector of Railway Mail Service, Inspector General of Police, Director of Public Instruction, Director of Land Records, Superintending Engineer, for Irrigation, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineers, P. W. D. and Irrigation. Sanitary Engineer, etc. The structure contains three porches on the North, South, and West, that in the West being the main entrance and the whole building is to be lit by electric light and cooled with electric fans.

RUGBY PROSPECTS.

The members of the Poona Gymkhana Club have taken up Rugby Football in addition to the other long list of games that are played in connection with the Club. Mr. Gordon R. F. A. the Scottish international three-quarter, has taken up the duties of Honorary Secretary and the Commanding Officer of 127th Baluchis has kindly lent a ground to play on. So far some twenty-five members of the Club have turned out and some of them are distinctly useful performers. Gordon is a bost in himself and other good out sides are to be found in Powell and Heath.

The forwards have a good stiffening in Harvey-Kelly, Whittall, Emierson and Mead, all of whom are hardworking keen players. A good back is needed but, no doubt, before long one will be discovered.

Last Tuesday, a practice game was played amongst the members of the Gymkhana, the sides being completed by a few members from the Dorsetshire Regimental team and, from what one could see of the play, a useful side should be forthcoming to go to Bombay for the Tournament. There are already various Military teams in Poona and Kirkee, so we should have some interesting matches in store for us in the near future.

GOLF.

Tournament for the prize presented by Brigadier-General Aitken was brought to a close. The following entered for the tournament.—Colonels Mac.George Hill and Gamble, Majors Lowson, Stewart, and Robinson, Captains Whitworth-Jones, Cochrane, Benton and Monteith and Messrs. Bain Clayton, Turnbull, Inglis, Pooley and Shepherd. Of the above, Inglis, Cochrane, Whitworth Jones and Turnbull reached the semi-finals.

In the finals, Inglis (scratch) beat Whitworth-Jones (8) 1 up.

CRICKET.

There were two matches played on the Gymkhana ground last week. The first one between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club was by far the most exciting match we have witnessed this season up to the finish; the result hung in the balance and either side had a good chance of being the victors. In the first innings, the Gymkhana made 62 and the visitors 89 and in the second innings the Gymkhana made 105, leaving the visitors 79 to make in order to win. The latter lost 8 wickets for 61 and the excitement amongst the large crowd of onlookers was intense; they eventually won the match with one wicket to spare. For the Gymkhana, Haughton took 13 wickets for 68 runs, a remarkable performance. The second match, between the Poona Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana, had to be abandoned owing to the heavy rain. The scores were:—Poona Gymkhana 141, Deccan Gymkhana 195 (for six wickets). This week the Gymkhana meets the Bombay Gymkhana and it is to be hoped the weather will be clear and admit of the match being played out to a finish.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Tennis Handicap Tournament is in full swing and five of the Gymkhana courts are reserved for tournament games. There are only four events in the tournament instead of five as originally arranged. A sufficient number of entries were not received for the ladies' singles; so this event had to be cancelled. The four existing events are the ladies' doubles, the mixed doubles, the men's doubles, and the men's singles.

Up to date, only the ladies' doubles has been fought out to a finish, resulting in a win for Mrs. Cumings and Miss Sutherland (scratch) who won fairly comfortably. The runners-up in this event were the two Miss McIvers. The mixed doubles have reached the stage of the semi-finals, the following couples being left in Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Wynne (minus half thirty) who have to play Mrs. Atkinson and Captain Weldon (scratch), the winners of this game meeting Miss Sutherland and Clayton (scratch) in the finals. In the men's doubles the two couples left in for the finals are Arthur and Clayton (scratch) and Weldon and Mead. In the men's singles the following are still left in Hutchinson, Wynne, Butler, Thomas and Mead. The tournament has been a great success and has excited considerable interest amongst the members of the Gymkhana who form a gallery daily when any of the games are going on. If it had not been for the constant rain we have experienced lately the tournament would have been finished ere now.

The open tournament which to my mind is always more interesting from a spectator's point of view starts on the 25th of this month.

RACES.

Saturday was the first day of the extra meetings and was ushered in with torrents of rain; hourly one anxiously hoped the weather would clear, as only the most enthusiastic racegoers find much pleasure in going racing in a deluge. At 1-30, there was a ladies' luncheon at the Club of the Western India to which about 200 guests were asked; the band of the 117th Mahrattas played during lunch. The whole of the verandah was crowded with small tables. Their Excellencies sat at separated tables, placed quite near to each other in the centre of the verandah, and had a party at each. Soon after 2-30, all the guests began starting for the races; luckily the rain was not so heavy as in the morning, but continued pretty steadily all the afternoon. The stand and the totalizator enclosure looked very smart with their new coats of paint in spite of all the rain, and up the stairs of the grand stand was a dark violet carpet with hanging pots of mauve flower at the entrance; this, I presume, was in deference to Lady Willingdon's favourite colour mauve. There was the usual race train run from Bombay as in former years but it was by no means full; this of course was on account of the weather. Besides the Governor and Lady Willingdon who was dressed in an electric blue cloth coat and skirt, with a small blue hat to match, lined with yellow and trimmed with a yellow feather, I noticed Lady Barrett in a dark blue coat and skirt and feathered hat. Coats and skirts and thick shoes were quite the order of the day and, I hear, some people went home from the Club lunch to change into more suitable clothes before going on to the races. Mrs. Claude Hill was in a pretty shade of blue coat and skirt with a biscuit straw hat trimmed with deep pink roses. Mrs. Case looked pretty in a lively shade of blue grey, the skirt was short and the coat had a white frilled muslin collar, her hat was a deep saffron straw with feathers of the same colour. Mrs. Rieu wore a biscuit coloured coat, the skirt was a figured silk of same colour, with this she wore an emerald green straw hat trimmed with pink roses and a black feather, and a green ninon scarf. Mrs. Davie wore a very handsome dress of blue and purple figured silk, with this she wore a large black hat with a white feather. Mrs. Jourdain looked smart in a tight fitting navy blue coat and skirt with a white muslin collar and cuffs, with this she wore a blue straw hat trimmed with white feathers and had navy blue shoes to match. Mrs. Simpson who has just returned from home wore a grey alpaca coat and skirt, with a black hat trimmed with flowers and a bright yellow bow. Mrs. Treffuris was in a white bordered voile dress, the bodice being made of the patterned border which was of pale blue and pink roses, which border was also round the skirt, her hat was a biscuit coloured straw trimmed all over with pale pink roses. Miss Norris was in a bright blue accordion pleated muslin with a short tunic of white lace. Saturday was a day full of amusements as besides the hunting and racing, in the evening, many were present at the Gymkhana to see a performance given by a very clever company calling themselves the Court Cards who, I believe, have entertained you in Bombay. They are here for three nights only and certainly seem to be appreciated, judging by the attendance on Saturday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WORKING IN FACTORIES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Ted, the President, presiding.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Corporation recorded the following letter from Mr. P. R. Cadell:—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 2249 of 14th July 1913, forwarding a copy of a Resolution passed by the Corporation with reference to my departure. I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform the President and Members of the Corporation of my deep sense of the generous terms in which they have been good enough to refer to my work while I have held the post of Municipal Commissioner."

Mr. P. R Cadell having resigned his seat on the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Corporation appointed Mr J. Crerar in his place.

The Board recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, for information, copy of a letter addressed, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 15th July 1913 by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., who reported that they had that day, after office hours, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Corporation granted leave of absence to Mr. James MacDonald until the end of November next.

Mr. MacDonald has resigned his seat on the Standing Committee from July 17.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, was re-appointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment. Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Bhedwar, B.A., L.C.E., was to continue to act for Mr. Chamber, during his absence.

A TAMIL SCHOOL.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Pestanji Maneckji Wadia and others, resident of Powvala Street of New Charni Road, bringing to notice the state of the extensive stables situated to the west of Powvala Street and in the midst of rows of big buildings occupied by numerous families. It was stated that the stables at present accommodated over a thousand buffaloes and hackney carriage horses and that the stench and smell that came from the direction of the stables were unbearable. It was further observed that there was no more powerful cause of plague, malaria and other fevers than the location of stables in close proximity to dwelling houses and that immediate action should be taken in the interests of public health to put a stop to the nuisances which affect the health and lives of hundreds of people. It was added that if the Municipality could not remove the stables an official representation might be made to the Improvement Trust under section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act to declare the site of the stables to be an unhealthy area and fit for an Improvement Scheme and that the Powvala Street was blind at its northern end and that it was desirable that this end should be extended about a hundred feet so as to make it meet Grant Road.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from the Rev. Mr. Arthur French, M.A., S. P. G. Mission, Byculla, stating that the S. P. G. Mission had maintained an Anglo Tamil Primary School at Dharavi, Mahim, since April 1903, where instruction was given through the medium of Tamil; that the Mission had always had efficient and devoted teachers for the school brought from South India at large expense; that the school was small having under 25 children, but that as no other school existed for Tamil children, it had been filling an educational need in that District for the last 10 years. It was also stated that a Tamil gentleman, Mr. Buell, Ex-Head Master of the American Marathi Mission School in Byculla, examined the school and that he not only certified the teaching as thoroughly efficient, but also gave a most satisfactory account of the pupils' knowledge and progress; and that the Rev. D. Roilpillai, who was for 8 years the Vice-Principal of the Indian Provincial Training College of South Africa, visited the school, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the education given. The school was under his personal supervision and management and that though the Tamil people were strangers in this Presidency, they were necessary for the work and trade of the City and that the City should, therefore, look to the education of their children. Their Mission had performed the work unaided and unrecognised for over 10 years and now appealed to the Corporation to grant it both recognition and a grant-in-aid.

The letter was referred to the Schools Committee for disposal.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, from Mr. K. R. Desai and other inhabitants of Parel district stating that every year during the monsoon the whole of the road from Morarji Goculdas Mill to Curroy Road and further to the west got flooded with water and became almost impassable; that layers of mud were formed on the sides of the road emitting a very bad smell; that the houses adjoining the road remained surrounded with water during the greater part of the monsoon and that as their foundations got weaker, the houses might collapse. They had been complaining every year of the difficulties but to no effect, and expressing the hope that something would be done in the matter.

It was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

MILL CHILDRENS EDUCATION.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to Government in the general Department, forwarding a resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to examine the question of the education of children employed in factories.

The resolution ran as follows:—

"With the view to a further and more thorough discussion of the question of education of children employed in factories, the Governor in Council has consulted the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and, with the co-operation of these bodies, has decided to refer the question to a committee consisting of their representatives and others. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—The Director of Public Instruction—*Chairman*. The Collector of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet, the Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet, C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Knight, C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Knight, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency (who will be Secretary to the Committee), *Members*.

The Committee is requested to examine generally the question of the education of factory children and more particularly to—(1) consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories; (2) suggest the measures necessary to give effect to their recommendations; (3) report upon whom primarily the responsibility for, and cost of, the execution of such measures should be imposed.

It is suggested that the Committee should, if possible, meet during the months of July and August, and the Governor in Council will be glad if their report can be submitted so as to reach him in September.

On the motion of Mr. Rahimutulla C. Pabani the letter was recorded.

The Corporation next considered a letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding a proposal to amend Section 57 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, so as to make it admissible for Government to select the Municipal Commissioner for appointment as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the letter was referred to a Committee for report.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, regarding an application from the Rector, St. Xavier's High School, for giving the Nakhoda Tank to the School on reasonable terms for a play ground for the School.

The Rector in his application stated: "The steady increase in the number of boys attending our school and the recent changes in the Science curriculum for secondary schools make it imperative for us to enlarge our school buildings.

Owing to lack of ground available, the only way for expansion is by building on our present play ground. Considering that the number of our students runs to over 1,400, this play ground is already ridiculously small, measuring only 14,004 square feet in area. As the new building is to be about 50 by 150 feet, scarcely any space will remain for the recreation of the boys. Yet a playground is absolutely necessary to secure a healthy education of the children entrusted to our care.

There is only one way out of the difficulty, *viz.* by the Corporation making over to the school authorities the tank which lies between our outhouses and the Petit Gymnasium. The acquisition of this area would enable us to secure a playground for our students.

The tank, in its present condition, proves a regular nuisance. During the day it is frequented by loafers and low-class people who come to wash their clothes making such a noise that at times it is scarcely possible for the teachers in the class rooms close by to make themselves heard. The benches along the tank offer a splendid rendezvous to loafers and gamblers by day and by night; the ground round the tank is regularly used as a public latrine. In short, the mere existence of this tank is a disgrace to a civilized town like Bombay.

The school authorities are willing to take over the area occupied by the tank and footpaths surrounding it on reasonable terms proposed by the Corporation.

As the building of the extension is a matter of great urgency the favour of an early reply is requested."

The Commissioner in this letter bore out the statements made in the application regarding the use of the tank and stated:

The site of the tank was given by Government in the year 1856 to Nawkhuda Mahomedally Rogay for the excavation of a tank. It was excavated in the year 1857 and is now a public tank and as such is vested in the Corporation. In 1882 the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay applied for the tank to be closed and to be handed over to the St. Xavier's College. At that time the representative of the constructor of the tank imposed such onerous terms as to render the proposal impossible, especially as under Section 147 of Act 3, of 1872, it was then considered that if the tank was closed another should be substituted in its place. This difficulty does not arise under the present Act.

In the year 1905, Government suggested that the site of the tank should be made available for a hostel for the St. Xavier's College. The matter was referred to a Committee of the Corporation, a majority of whom considered that it would be unwise to do away with such a piece of water which on emergency might be of great use to the public. The view of the Committee was adopted by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 2529, of 13th August 1903.

At present the tank although a picturesque one does not serve any useful purpose beyond being used for the washing of clothes by a section of the poorer population and also as a place to which people retire during the heat of the day, against which must be placed the fact that most of these people belong to the beggar or loafer class. The tank has not been condemned by the Malaria Department because it has always been found free from mosquito larvae probably owing to its being covered by a species of duck weed vegetation. It is probable, however, that the existence of such a tank does not add to the healthiness of the neighbourhood which is filled with schools and hospitals. As has been said the tank does not serve any really useful purpose and it seems a pity to leave unutilised so large a piece of land.

There is no doubt that the St. Xavier's school is in want of a play ground. There are other schools in the neighbourhood but they are sufficiently well provided with play grounds or at least are much better off in this respect than the St. Xavier's school. The character of the school is well-known to the members of the Corporation and in view of the useful education which it imparts to so many different classes of the population I consider that it would be a work of public utility within the meaning of Section 263 (5) of the Municipal Act to allow a portion of the site to be used as a play ground for the school.

I do not think that it would be desirable to allow the place to be built over [illegible] out of the hands of the Corporation I should, therefore, suggest the following:—(a) The tank should be filled up by the Corporation and 2-3 of it allotted to the school for a play ground on payment of a rent which would cover the cost incurred by the Corporation both in filling up the tank and in providing conveniences for washing and drinking. (b) It should be resumable by the Corporation after due notice being given to the school. (c) In the remaining 1-3 of the land I consider that facilities should be given to the poorer public for washing their garments and for drinking. The tank is used at present for the purpose of washing clothes and it seems to be a legitimate want but the washing place should not be allowed to be used by professional dobhies. The remainder of the 1-3 space can be utilised for benches for poor to be used in the day time. The area of the land is 6,890 square yards of which it is calculated that 6360 square yards would be available. In 1906 it was estimated to be worth a rate of Rs. 35 per square yard. This would be equal to Rs. 2,22,600, or including the stone work and the trees Rs. 2,28,745 while the cost of filling in was estimated at Rs. 32,027 exclusive of pumping out the water. The net value of the land and materials may, therefore, be said to be about 2 lakhs of rupees. As I have said above, however, I do not think the Corporation should sell or lose control over the land. The consent of the heir of the constructor of the tank ought, I think, to be obtainable to the proposal now made, if his ancestor's name is recorded on the drinking fountain which it is proposed to erect.

The Corporation referred the matter to a Committee for report.

TRAMWAY SHARES AND COUNCILLORS.

According to previous notice, Mr. Joseph Baptista moved the following proposition. "That the President be requested to move Government to amend the Municipal Act to the effect that a person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a Councillor if such person holds any share in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited."

In support of his motion Mr. Baptista said that under the Act as it stood at present, Councillors were permitted to hold shares of joint stock companies which might be their contractors and it was not stipulated that such Councillors should abstain from giving their vote or participate in discussions. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was a member of the Consultative Committee of the Tramway Company, and he had abstained from voting on questions relating to Tramway Company and he abstained also from participating in the discussion on such questions. This was very honourable on his part, but the Corporation were deprived of Sir Ibrahim's valuable opinion and views on those questions. Again Mr. Baptista continued, the Tramway Company so far as the Corporation was concerned was unlike other joint stock companies. This company would continue to be their contractors for fifty years, and many questions of public interest would be before them for discussion, and the Councillors participating in debates should be above suspicion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia opposed it on the ground that Councillors whether they did or did not hold shares were expected to behave honourably.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta fully sympathised with the principle underlying the suggestion embodied in Mr. Baptista's proposition. He spoke feelingly on the subject because he knew that whenever Tramway questions were discussed they were deprived of the valuable advice and opinion of Sir Ibrahim. He appealed to him, no matter whether the resolution was passed or not to dispose of the few shares he held and help the Corporation in their deliberations by his valuable opinion.

Sir Ibrahim explained that he was appointed a member of the Consultative Committee of the Tramways and had purchased just the required number of shares to hold that position. He had deemed it necessary to abstain from participating in discussion on questions relating to the the Tramway Company, because he did not think it would have been fair to introduce his knowledge of the Company's affairs, which he possessed as a member of its Committee. He was not materially concerned in the financial position of the Company.

It being past five o'clock the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

(*Continued from page 7.*)

pressions should not be disseminated about the Dominions, and that the appalling ignorance that at present existed in some minds should be removed.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

A complaint was made to the Minister of Defence on Monday, by a deputation of unemployed that injustice was often done by the present method of enrolling names of men seeking employment at the naval and the other defence works. It was a common practice, they said, for certain men to enter applications in several different names, and if they were successful through the ballot to sell their individual chances of employment for 10 or £1 to one of the unsuccessful candidates. Senator Millen promised to make an investigation, and to take any necessary steps to prevent injustice being done to any man seeking employment. He regretted that work could not be found at the moment for any number of men, but he would endeavour to expedite arrangements in order to provide employment for as many of them as possible.

SMALL-POX SPREADING. SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Nineteen fresh cases of small-pox came under the notice of the Public Health Department to-day. There are now at the Quarantine Station 63 patients, 136 convalescents, and three contacts. Nineteen persons were discharged from quarantine to-day. It is thus evident that the epidemic is holding its own, and the Health authorities are admittedly concerned about the decline in the number of persons who avail themselves of the opportunities of free vaccination at the depots in the city and suburbs. At the same time gratification is expressed at the extent to which the inoculation of employees in large and small business places is proceeding. Lymph for this purpose is made available by the Public Health Department. The number of vaccinations at the public depots today [illegible] third of the number treated in one day last week.

The shipping companies are taking drastic action with regard to allowing people to pass on or off their vessels prior to sailing Huddart Parker and Co's steamer 'Wimmera' left at noon to-day. Early in the morning a notice was posted on the wharf that only passengers by the vessel and members of the crew would be allowed on board Dr. Paton, Director-General of Public Health, is emphatic in his repeated advice to people to be vaccinated. He said to-day.—The people must be vaccinated until we have everyone in the community vaccinated, There is a danger of the outbreak spreading. The disease is running in the unvaccinated channels of the community, and until we close those channels we will be faced with a difficult problem. Amongst the sufferers discovered to-day were a couple from Parramatta and Guildford, which indicates that the epidemic is getting up to the boundary of the area of 15 miles from the Sydney Post Office, which has been formally proclaimed a quarantine area.

MISHAP TO AN AUSTRALIAN AVIATOR.

An aviator, Mr. A. W. Jones, a young Queenslander, who made a successful flight at the West Maitland show ground on Saturday, met with a mishap on Friday morning just as he was about to start on a flight at Newcastle. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, and the damage to his biplane can easily be repaired. During the night the biplane had been exposed to the moist atmosphere, which had slackened the planes, and it was this that really led to the smash. Mr. Jones intended to make an early start, but waited for a couple of hours for the planes to dry. The morning was dull, and the process of drying was slow. Shortly after 10 o'clock he decided to make a start, but the machine did not rise as smartly as on Saturday. After it had travelled about 150 yards, and when it was up about 50 feet, a gust of wind tilled the biplane, and before the aviator could right it the machine struck the ground. Mr. Jones fell amongst the wreckage, but was uninjured, except for a few bruises. He was wearing an aviator's helmet, which saved his head from injury. The machine was bent and twisted, the woodwork being badly damaged, and one blade of the propeller smashed. Luckily the engine was not seriously damaged. Speaking afterwards of the accident, Mr. Jones explained that the slackness of the planes hampered his flight, and he was not sufficiently high to enable him to right the biplane before it struck the ground. He has made 130 successful flights.

NO PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

The Cook Government have lost no time in abolishing the directions given by the Fisher Ministry that preference of employment in the federal service should be granted to members of trades unions. The regulation in actual administration by the Fisher Government was carried to considerable lengths. If an official was appointed to a position in the Northern Territory, for instance, and he belonged to an occupation which had a union, he received a letter, informing him that he was expected to become a member. Under the new order adopted by the Liberal Administration, this practice will be discontinued. In new contracts the clause requiring preference to be given will be omitted. Where men are engaged for day labour work it will not be made a condition when they apply that, they shall be unionists. The Prime Minister (Mr. Cook), in making the announcement, said:—"The preference to unionists edict has been revoked. Of course, it will not affect men already in employment. We shall drop the preference clause from contracts on day labour works. Membership of a union will not be condition of employment. All citizens will be treated alike.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

In replying to a deputation representing the unemployed in Adelaide on Saturday, the Minister of External Affairs (Mr Glynn) said the question of constructing the railway line from Oodnadatta to Pine Creek had been mentioned, with the suggestion that it be put in hand. That was a big matter, and it took a good deal of time to get such a project under way, said Mr. Glynn. He could not speak on behalf of the Federal Ministry, but personally he would like to see the line constructed from Oodnadatta to the MacDonnell Ranges at an early date. Still there were difficulties to overcome, no matter what Government were in power. A commission was now sitting in regard to affairs in the Northern Territory, and one of the duties of that body was to report in regard to possible routes for the railway. A survey party was also engaged investigating the route of the line in the Roper River district, to intersect the proposed line from Pine Creek to Oodnadatta. That party would not report until about the middle of next year, and the Commission's report was not likely to be available also for about 12 months. Consequently he could hold out no hope of being able to put work in hand there in the immediate future in order that the unemployed market might be relieved.

STRIPPING WHEAT.

The unusual spectacle of one farmer stripping ripened wheat and another sowing the seed for the coming harvest was to be witnessed a week ago in the Chara district on the far West Coast, Mr. E. A. Hastings, a farmer in the hundred of Goode, in the Murat Bay district, called at "The Advertiser" office on Wednesday and communicated this fact. He also showed a sample of self-sown wheat, which came up after the heavy downpour in February last and ripened under the influence of the dry weather of May and June. He stated that the sample was obtained from Messrs. Wills Bros.' farm and was of Carmichael's Eclipse variety. The grain was hard and plump. The crop was rather thin and would probably have returned 3 or 4 bushels per acre but the owners decided to turn stock on to it. Mr. Hastings also had with him a fine sample of the West Coast spear grass, which has grown well on his own land as the result of the early rains. It makes splendid fodder for cattle and horses, but requires rain not later than March or early in April in order to produce the best results. It was on Mr. S. Osborne's farm, in the Chara district, where a self-sown crop of wheat was about to be stripped when Mr. Hastings left. It was expected that it would return from 7 to 8 bushels per acre, and in the same neighborhood another farmer was busy seeding. Mr. Hastings stated that most of the early-sown crops were looking well, but others were sadly in need of rain.

A.

HIGH COURT.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

attorneys called upon the defendant to pay the amount due to him on the mortgage of the property in his possession; but the defendant asserted that the mortgage by Mahomed was invalid and that the plaintiff had not paid the consideration described in it. The plaintiff therefore prayed that he was entitled to recover the amount and that the defedant might be ordered to pay the said amount. He further prayed that the property which was the subject matter of the suit should be sold and pending the disposal of the suit a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the property and recover rents and profits.

The defendant in his statement stated that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. He further stated that the said mortgage was valid and binding. The plaintiff took the mortgage on the share of the property which Mahomed held at the date of the mortgage. He also said that the plaintiff was not entitled to the claim and prayed that the suit should be dismissed.

After the arguments of counsel the Court postponed the case allowing the plaintiff to amend the plaint and granted leave to amend the written statement. Plaintiff was ordered to pay the cost.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

A number of cocaine cases were disposed of by the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

Kalidas Mitha and Vadilal Mitha were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for selling ten grains of cocaine, and possessing 186 grains without licences.

Bhaichand Virchand was charged with illicit possession of 4,348 grains of cocaine and his case was adjourned. His house was searched and the drug was found there.

Damji Virchand was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of 282 grains of cocaine without a licence.

The Second Presidency Magistrate sentenced Ramchandra Babaji to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for having in his possession four grains of cocaine.

Asgar Ahmed, a Mahomedan was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the illicit sale of two tolas of the drug.

DESPERATE PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Jamal, a Pathan, with robbery and causing hurt.

The complaint was that the accused cut the waist-coat pocket of Marbin Masrudin, a Mahomedan. There was a ten-rupee note in the pocket. The complainant turned round and seized the accused. The latter stabbed in the arm and ran away. A pedestrian named Abdulla attempted to arrest him, but he was stabbed too. The accused was chased by the police and a crowd of people. Ultimately he was arrested at Mastan Tank.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Amoy Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th July.

NOTICES.

Communication with Ahwaz and Mohammerah now established, Schouchter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz" till further notice (24-7-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kosana, Elassova, reopened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places, Prievich, Gnailuane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Kratova, Kotchesko, Vinca (Kesprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihuhua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-1-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Thasos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means with delay (2 6-13).

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code language plies only to private messages destined for transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations 6-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

Mo Imcin route to Siam via H. Kong interrupted between Mascat and Muscat since 6 h. 47th route via Kashmir working imperfect, re Go for Siam Perfect (via [illegible]).

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CONSPIRACY AT WUCHANG.

TWO SIDES OF THE WUCHANG PLOT.

A Wuchang correspondent writes on July 3, that the recent plot to upset the government was a very serious and wide-spread affair is acknowledged by all, but as is always the case there is a great discrepancy in the detailed accounts of what was found out by the government and of what steps were taken to suppress the conspiracy. Chinese newspapers spoke of over a hundred executions, a well known member of the Kuomintang told me of 200, though he reduced this to about 140 when pressed for figures, whilst the English papers in Hankow spoke of over forty and there have been eighteen more since then.

Huang Hsing was generally reputed to be at the bottom of the trouble, and the Chinese newspapers, whose writers often print their own suspicions and deductions as established fact, and whose gift of imagination is well developed, tell of telegrams and letters being found which plainly incriminated the "man who lost Hanyang;" yet a careful inquiry at headquarters shows that amidst all that was taken by the government there was nothing to incriminate Huang, who is really far too wily and experienced to multiply evidence of his plottings.

FACTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

And so in order to obtain actual facts we visited the Tutuh and afterwards interviewed a well known member of the Kuomintang party. The Tutuhfu, which stands on the site of the Viceroy's yamen destroyed during the first night of the Revolution of two years ago, was first visited. Near the entrance is a summer house, where at least 100 soldiers and officers in khaki could be seen from the street. The entrance was guarded by armed soldiers, and the courts were full of officers and soldiers, well disciplined and fully armed. A request to see the Tutuh was politely declined as the gallant general was busy and tired, having only just received or examined some 1,500 military cadets, but he courteously sent a deputy to give us the information we desired. From him we ascertained that the number of executions reported in the Chinese press had been greatly exaggerated. Between fifty and sixty were actually killed, and this agrees with the information given in the Hankow English papers.

UNWELCOME INSPECTIONS.

Amongst these were soldiers who confessed that they had been enlisted under "Chi Tutuh"; these were countrymen, but it is hard to believe they were so simple as not to know that the real Tutuh's name was Li, and that Chi Tutuh was Chi Yu-lin, the general who was at the head of the last attempted counter-revolution, which was a plot to make him Tutuh in the place of Li Yuan-hung. There is no doubt Chi Yu-lin was in Hankow and all parties agree that he escaped to Shanghai in the gunboat of a certain Power well known to favour the southern party.

The Tutuh's deputy denied that any women were amongst the victims, though young foreign-educated girls were concerned in the conspiracy and ten have been arrested. He also stated that the Consuls had declined to hand over those who were implicated in the plot and who were living in the Concessions, as they were political refugees. This, however, does not agree with other reports which say that the Consuls of two Powers did hand over certain men, whilst in the case of at least one Consul of another nationality, the accused men were deported to Shanghai. The Tutuh sent by his deputy a special message stating that there remained no need for further anxiety. The trouble was all over and he had reviewed and examined all the soldiers in the city, some 18,000 in all. All the troops hastily enrolled during the early days of the Revolution have now been disbanded and their place has been taken by new men from the country, each of whom has had to find a local guarantor for his loyalty and good behaviour. There are also a number of northern and Nanking troops in the city, probably about two regiments in all.

THE RINGLEADERS FLOWN.

A large amount of money was secured when the offices of the "Kuominerhpao" were raided, according to the Chinese papers dols. 7,000 in silver, dols. 4,000 in local Government notes and Tls. 1,200,000 in notes for large amounts on four foreign banks. But another report says that the certain Power, who assisted Chi Yu-ling to escape, also assisted him or his friends to take away most of their money with them. But whatever may be the truth about this, the question arises, from what sources was so large a sum of money obtained?

General Li authorized me to state definitely that he is determined to stand by Yuan Shih kai to the very last, so long as he acts in accordance with the Constitution and that as the shopkeepers, merchants and farmers as well as the trustworthy troops do not want further revolution, he is convinced that Yuan in the north and he himself in the south are well able to maintain the peace. Those who make disturbance are ambitious and disappointed office-seekers.

One fact has been made abundantly clear from our investigations, that, whilst disloyal soldiers and many of the agents of the conspiracy have been arrested and have paid the penalty of their temerity, the real leaders and instigators of the conspiracy have escaped.

SOONER FOREIGNERS THAN YUAN.

After obtaining the above information from the head of the government we visited a well known revolutionary, whose sympathies are entirely with the southern party. To him, of course, these executions are mere butchery and he frankly acknowledges his opinion that the only hope for China is the destruction of all those at present in authority. Yuan is "that devil" and Li is stupid and has quite changed during the past twelve months, being the mere tool of men cleverer than himself. Even the conditions under the Manchus were better than those that hold to-day and he would rather see his country governed by a foreign Power than by Yuan. At present he owns that Yuan has money, troops and power, but a civil war is unavoidable.

THE FLAW IN THE PLAN.

The plan of his friends is a simple one, in the southern provinces. Reckoning those troops who sympathized with them in the north, they can count upon 200,000 men to oppose Yuan's 120,000. Their plan is to destroy the bridge across the Yellow River and so prevent the northern troops from coming down to Wuchang and then seize Wuchang and Hankow, which all are agreed is the strategic point or operations in China. Whilst scoffing at the report that a large sum of money was seized during the recent raids, he confirmed the report that those executed and arrested were mere agents and not the prime movers of the conspiracy, who are foreign-trained students whom the Government are unable to touch.

Comment is hardly necessary, but our revolutionary friend leaves out two important factors in his estimates. Yuan's troops are trained men, and the merchants and farmers are opposed to further revolution. The last cost them too dear. And it was the sympathy and help of these non-combatants that gave China a Republic, although on the battlefield the northern troops were the victors.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

A Chinese newspaper gives one interesting item of information. The conspirators number many young girls amongst their friends. When the soldiers and detectives have searched the houses of those under suspicion, it has been improper for them to enter the women's apartments. So Lady Wu, of the Tutuh's household, has, acting under instructions, visited the girls' normal schools and a band of sixteen girl detectives and inspectors have been enrolled at a salary of dols. 30 a month.

FURTHER STARTLING DISCOVERIES.

Wuchang, July 5.

Wuchang citizens for the most part go on quietly with their business, thankful that General Li and those who serve with him succeeded in suppressing the recent attempt at a new revolution, but the Government continues to take measures to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. In the city a house search is being made, and that with the approval of the people, and no one is permitted to lodge or dwell within the city walls who cannot find some respectable citizen to guarantee his good conduct. Finds are occasionally made, for example in one house forty-three suits of uniform, eleven swords and some ammunition were seized in the possession of a certain Hunanese, named Yang, who was arrested and, after being examined at the Tutuhfu, was executed.

Outside the Wang Shan Gate a more important capture is reported. A certain Tsu Pin had made the place a rendezvous of bad characters. When the premises were searched 150 repeating rifles were found and 700,000 rounds of ammunition, the latter concealed in bags of flour; besides the arms several boxes filled with flags and badges were discovered, and, it is said, no less than 173,905 dols. in hard cash. Tsu Pin himself has escaped, but ninety-four of his confederates have been arrested and will, after examination, be punished with different grades of severity.

MERCY FOLLOWS JUSTICE.

Amongst the evidence obtained when searching the premises of some conspirators in the German concession of Hankow, was a register of 5,700 names. General Li has put out a proclamation saying that to arrest and execute so many men is not to be thought of and he has therefore ordered the register to be destroyed, and urges all implicated in the recent conspiracy to repent of their boldness, and to destroy any papers, badges or other proofs of guilt still in their possession. He promisses them that, if they do so, they may rest assured no further steps will be taken against them, but the discovery of arms, badges or other proofs of conspiracy will render the possessors liable to be executed.

A CHINESE CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

The Chinese papers state that a young woman about twenty years of age sought an interview with General Li. Her card was sent in, but one of the detectives thought it well to search the person of Miss Shou, and found a bomb in her possession. She was, of course, arrested, and after examination, condemned to death. Confessing her crime she begged only that she might be shot and that her head might not be severed from her body. Her request was granted.

AN EDITORIAL APPEAL.

Yesterday's "Tahanpao" has a striking, large type lithographed appeal written by the editor, Mr. Hu Shih-an, a man of great literary reputation.

SHIH AN'S CRY OF PAIN.

"The China of to-day cannot endure another whole year of insurrection. To do so must result in ruin.

"Ye who desire insurrection, examine and hear.

"Ye who love your country, examine and hear.

"Ye who maintain the government, examine and hear."

This striking appeal, made by the Editor of the great Republican Hankow daily says in a few words what most people are thinking. Last October we celebrated the first anniversary of the beginning of the Republic, in another three months the second "whole year" will be complete, will it prove to be a "whole year of insurrection?"

MONGOLIAN UNREST.

EFFECT ON SHANSI TRADERS.

Fenchowfu, Shansi, June 23.

A good deal of anxiety has been evident on account of the Mongol operations along the northern border of the province, particularly in the P'aot'ou and Kweihwach'eng region. This trouble with Mongolia, comes all nearer home to the people of this district, because so many of them have been in business in Mongolia. Shansi men have always had a large share in the business of that country, and now many of them are completely ruined and destitution stares them in the face.

Some two hundred men from this district returned in a body on foot from Mongolia not long ago. All they could save from the ruin of their shops and places of business was what they were able to carry with them. Now the danger exists on the borders of the province itself. The Mongol population in the northern section of the province is by no means a small one, it being large enough to form within itself one of the voting districts of the Mongols. It is now feared that the depredations of the Mongols will be extended to this province.

IMPATIENCE WITH PARLIAMENT.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters at the inability of Parliament to come to any agreement within itself and at its impotence in handling the affairs of the country. The feeling here is that if Parliament could get to work it might bring about some settlement of the Mongolian troubles and save the people from further losses.

It is admitted that a loan is necessary for China, and the opposition to it on the ground that it should not have been made without the consent of Parliament is losing force. Thinking men are coming to see that Parliament could not have arrived at any decision upon the question and that perhaps the action taken by the Government was the only possible one in the present state of the country.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

A year ago the fields of this district were beautiful with the flower of the poppy, again planted during the period of weakness in the Central Government. This year not a flower is to be seen. Some seed was planted early in the spring, but it was uprooted as soon as it appeared. This year for the first time absolute prohibition has been carried out in the mountain districts. Previously, it was grown in hidden valleys, a bribe sufficing to cover it if discovered, but this year no such corners of poppy can be found. There is still some attempt at smuggling opium across from Shensi, but the past few months have seen the practical stopping of that. This was not entirely due to the Government. Bands of opium smokers gathered along the trails where the smugglers pass through isolated mountain districts, and intercepted any animal trains which looked as if they might have opium. There seems to be no case where any other article has been stolen by these bands, but all opium was taken. These men realised that they could do this with impunity, for no smuggler would dare to inform authorities of his loss, knowing that in such a case severe punishment, and perhaps a further financial loss, would be his. In the villages there still exists secret selling of opium to smokers, but most of the latter find it extremely difficult to obtain a daily smoke.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES.

Under the new regime in the educational field of this county some interesting changes have been inaugurated this year which have given rise to results worthy of sober consideration. Under the old regime any man might gather a group of students and call it a school. Some of these men were faithful teachers, some were the reverse. In the begnning of the present year, the old form of educational organization discontinued, and a Board of education took its place. This Board has real power and absolute control of an education in the country. Orders were issued disbanding all private schools. This means that at present there are but two classes of schools, those founded by the Board of Education and those organized by missions. The Board of Education purposed to have one public school in each village, the teachers for these schools to be recommended by them but to be supported by the village.

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The lesson which China gave to the world by her frank disregard of all obligations under the Opium Treaty has borne fruit even sooner than might have been expected. Reason alone, her officials allowed it to be understood, would have little prospect of success. Nothing was to be got, where the other party in the dispute was reluctant to use force. That may appear a hard saying, but not too hard for the facts of recent occurrences. On June 25, or thereabouts, the Russian Legation in Peking drew the attention of the Waichiaopu, in strong terms, to the arrest of two Russian journalists by the Chinese authorities at Tsitsihar and Sanchakow (near the Vladivostok border)! to the seizure of Russian mails from Urga near Kalgan; and to the prevention, by the Chinese authorities, of Russian cattle dealers from travelling between Urga and Kalgan as had been their undisturbed custom for ten years. Punishment of offenders, compensation of dols. 2,500 besides another sum to be arranged later, and publication of the whole story in the frontier villages was demanded, and a clear hint would seem to have been given that Russia would brook no delay. On July 7 we were informed that a reply had been sent to the Legation which was not deemed satisfactory. Twenty-four hours later it was known that Russian troops had been moved into the neighbourhood of Tsitsihar with the object of removing the Tutuh of Heilungkiang, whose behaviour was the principal source of complaint. The result is that satisfaction has been accorded by China on all points. Such is the lesson of force, as applied to treaty obligation, contrasted with the impotence of moral suasion.

In Chinese official circles, our Peking correspondent tells us, "it appears to have been thought that the warning from Russia was not seriously meant." The delusion, contrasted with Peking's actual experience of the directness of Russian ways, sounds almost incredible. So serious was the warning in actual fact that the whole question of Mongolia has been hung up until China should give satisfaction. During the past few days a welcome change would appear to have come over the debates of the House of Representatives on the question of Mongolia. The Foreign Minister himself, we are told by an imaginative Chinese press, is ready to commit suicide out of grief at his failure in the negotiations with Russia. Meanwhile, however, Parliament begins to recognize the inevitable. The change of attitude is not, perhaps, wholly unconnected with the extreme seriousness of the danger north of the Great Wall. The report of a successs near the Sunite territory, cleverly executed as it appears to have been, is not much to set off against the declaration of the Alashan Mongols for the Hutuktu, with the prospect of the Ordos Mongols, a little farther eastwards, following suit. Actually the Chinese do not seem to have much more to deal with than outlaws of the orthodox type. But the loyalty of the Princes and banners of Inner Mongolia is extremely precarious, and the House of Representatives has done well in recognizing that an agreement with Russia is the only practicable means of averting the otherwise probable danger of a Mongolia in arms. Unluckily for China, Russia declined to discuss the agreement until satisfaction had been accorded in respect of her outstanding complaints. But if China has, in any way, been brought to recognize the futility of bargaining over just claims, the episode will not have been without its benefits to her.

Recent reports from St. Petersburg supply an additional reason for caution on China's part in her dealings with her great neighbour. During the Duma's debate on the budget for Far Eastern affairs, one of the Government delegates, a M. Protopopoff, made an impassioned speech on the imperative need for Russia to strengthen her position in the Far East. The speaker laid strong emphasis on the continued invasion of Chinese across the Russian frontier, on the great military and commercial reforms which China, he declared, was introducing with her own borders, and on the need of establishing a protectorate over Outer Mongolia in order to bind her firmly to Russia's side. The speech reads so curiously, even in the summarized form of a telegram, that, taken in conjunction with the reply which it drew forth, it awakes strong suspicions of having been made to order. That Russia intends to establish a protectorate over Mongolia we can scarcely believe, in view of the explicit assurances given, before the Urga Convention was signed, to Great Britain, and for the simple reason that the game would hardly be worth the candle. But that Russia desires a strong well-ordered Mongolia as a rampart within which the necessary policy of expansion eastwards may be pursued, can hardly be doubted. In the long run we do not believe that China has anything to lose from a practical point of view by the same result, for the simple reason already stated in these columns, that the Mongols have more need of her than she of Mongolia. In China's own interest it is to be hoped that no further time will be wasted in coming to agreement with Russia commercially and geographically, even at the unwelcome cost of having to bow before the Russian ultimatum.—"N. C Herald" (July 12).

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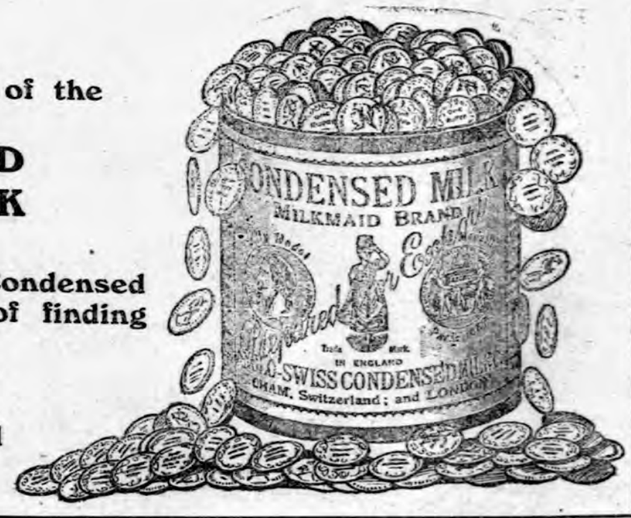

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POONA RACES, 1913.

ENTRIES FOR THE "BIG MEETING."

First entries closed on Tuesday, 29th July

FIRST DAY, Wednesday, 3rd September.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance over 7 flights.

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's ch aus g Highwood by Hautboy—Clarence Mare (aged)
Mr P Hannyngton's br aus g J P by Zedekich—Justica (5 years)
Captain Colemore's br e g Offside by Sidus—Our Girl (aged)
Messrs D'Arcy and Stileman's b aus g Ennis Maison (aged)
Thakor Zorawar Singh's b aus g Silverbolt (aged)
Major F C Stratton's b e m Topsail 14 1 1-4 (aged)
Mr Welman's b e g North (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Picnic (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)
Capt Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged)
Mr J Crawford's b e g Bambino (aged)
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e g Devereux (aged)
Mr J L Fagan's b aus g Terra Firma (aged)
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged)
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Duke of Lancaster (aged)
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (5 years)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and Goff's b aus g Monobel (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill (aged)

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile. Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil by Flavus—Topsy Turvey (5 years)

Mr A S Oomer's b e m Dalmatia late Merry Spinner (aged)
Mr J L Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Soultline (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Last Call (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b am h Franconi (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' br e g Bombastic (5 years)
Mr F M Garda's b em Lumination (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Kurnell (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Gunboat (aged)
Mr R R S' bl aus g Keerit (aged)
Mr R R S' b e h Kempion by Broomstick—Flocarline (4 years)
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity (aged)
Mr Kelso's b e g Beckmesser (5 years)
H H Jam Sahib's br e g Punt (aged)
Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e h Cadberra late Serpent (4 years)
Mr Gussy's b e h Valerius (5 years)
Mr T M Thaddeus' b e g Dhu Loun (5 years)
Mr Homi Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (4 years)

THE CRITERION—Distance—7 Furlongs

Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ...ch aus g Borambil (5 years).
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf (4 years)
Major F C Stratton's ch e m Moonaleen II by Charoot—Maida Vale (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)
Mr M Goculdass br e g Last Call (6 years)
Mr F M Garda's b e g Silver Memory (4 years)
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Double Chin (4 years)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey (aged)
Mr R R S' b aus m Tartania by Tarton-Chatelaine (4years)
Mr R R S b e g Langton (5 years)
Mr R R S ch e h St Gilgen (4 years)
H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed by Speed-Wild Vixen (5 years)
Mr Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 years)
Mr Gussy's ch e m Satallite late Mrs. Bank (4 years)
H H Maharaja of Rewah's b aus h Lanceolar (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (4 years)

THE POONA DERBY—Distance—1 1-2 Miles

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nakib (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talibs g a h Sulaik (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talibs bl a h Black Malik (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h France (6 years)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Gray (5years)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' h a h Solar Star 34-3 3-4 (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h German Silver (4 years)
Mr Lion's b a h Thank You 13-3 (aged)
Mr Lion's ch a h Purity (4 years)
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Berar (6 years)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch a h Sweden 13-3 (aged)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch a h Haify (5 years)
Mr Syed Rashed's ch a h Sunspot (6 years)
General Nawabzada Obnidul a Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Age (aged)

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE—Distance—1 1-4 Miles

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (3 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Ordeal (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Semiramas (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moorshid 14-0 (6 years)
Messrs A S Oomer and Hajee Mahmood's g a h Garib (years)
Major H M Davie's b a h Principal (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass b a h German Silver (4 years)
Mr R R S g a h Dhaman (6 years)
Mr R R S ch a h The Winner (6 years)
Mr R R S b a h Iron Chest (4 years)
Aga Ceochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years)
Mr. Lion's ch a h Purity (4 years)
Mr Esmail Gusso's b a h Ajmer (6 years)
Mr Najee Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 ysars)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Life Saver (4 years)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Punjab (5 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13 3 3-4 (4 years)

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Morshid 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Real 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13-3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13 3 3-4
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Munsoor Beg 13 3 3-4
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13 1 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Tenebreuse 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' b a h Baloz 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Shot Silk 13 2 3-4
Mr Lion's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14-0
Messrs S A Wahed and Mahomed Jamal's b a h Bezar Beg 14-0
Mr Mahomed Esmail's g a h Peerage 14-0
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil 13 2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13 3 3-4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish 13 3 1-4

SECOND DAY Saturday, 6th September,

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 Miles

Mr M Goculdass' br e g Last Call (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b am h Franconi (4 years)
Mr J Crawford's b e g Monsoon (6 years)
H H Kour Sahib of Patial's b aus g Gunboat (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Saxonite (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil (aged)
Mr R R S' bl aus g Keerit (aged)
Mr R R S' ch am g Coat of Arms (aged)
Mr R R S' b e g Langton (5 years)
Mr Kelso's b e g Beckmesser (5 years)
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity (aged)
Mr Gussy's b e h Valerius (5 years)
Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e h Canberra late Serpent (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khans' b e m Tears (4 years)

THE POONA PLATE—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil (5 years).
Mr A S Oomer's b e m Dalmatia late Merry Spinner (aged).
Mr J L Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Soultline (aged).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' b e m Polish by Polymelus—Ornamental (4 years).
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination (aged)
Mr F M Garda's b e g Chobham (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey (aged)
Mr R R S.' b e h Kempion (4 years)
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged)
H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (5 years)
Mr Homi Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner (aged)
Mr Lion's b e g Kilbirnie (6 years)

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance—6 fourlongs.

Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil (5 years)
Zemindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vics Pride by Staffa dam Unknown (6 years)
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf (4 years)
Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Borgie (4 years)
Mr F M Garda's b e g Macann (5 years)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey (aged)
Mr R R S' b e g Smirk (4 years)
Mr R R S' ch e h St Gilgen (4 years)
Mr R R S' ch aus g Lithosian (5 years)
Mr Kelso's b e g Lord Robert by Robert Le Diable—Lady, Derry (4 years)
H H Jam Sahib's br e g Punt (aged)
H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (5 years)
Mr. Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 years)
Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e h Canberra late Serpent (4 years)
Mr Gussy's ch e m Satallite late Mrs Bang (4 years)
Captains D. French and A W Molony's b e m Miss Drak (4 years)
Mr W Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged)
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette (aged)
H H Maharaja of Rewah's b aus h Lanceolar (aged)
Mr Goff's br aus h Starborn by Prudent King—Buddha (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (4 years)

H H THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 Miles

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik (5 years)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged)
Mr R R S' g a h Regent (6 years)
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4 (aged)
Mr Lion's ch ah Purity (4 years)
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Terror (6 years)
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (6 years)
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Thulfha (5 years)
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a Sunspot (6 years)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h English Mail (4 years)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Life Saver (4 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Aga (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13 3 4 (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Financier (4 years)

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Real 14-0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14-0.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13-3.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' b a h Baloz 13 3 3-4.
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4.
Mr Lion's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2.
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Sweden 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13 2 1-4

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13 3 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moorshid 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14 0
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan 13 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13 3 3-4
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13 1 1-4
Mr M Nazir Beg's g a h Beynazeer 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Matradass' b a h Baloz 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Kimberley 13 3
Mr R R S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Shot Silk 13 2 3-4
Mr Lion's b a h Thank You 13 3
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14 0
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13 3 3-4
Mr A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14 0
Messrs S A Wahed and M Jamal's b a h Bezar Beg 14 0
Mr S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Startler 13 2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Esmail's g a h Peerage 14 0
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13 3 3-4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish 13 3 1-4

CLOSED RACE.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain E B Egerton's g a h Longboat 14 0
Mr D'Arcy's b a h Fayak Pasha 14 1 1-2
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Mansoor Beg 13 3 3-4
Captain S J Donovan's ch a h Mercy 13 2 1-2
Captain S J Donovan's b a h Burg 13 2 1-2
Major J H M Davie's b a h Principal 14 1-4
Major J H M b a h Little King 13 3 1-2
Mr J Crawford's ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr J Crawford's b a h Occident 13 3
Mr G O Thomas' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 3
Messrs Lee and Whitaker's ch a g Rockbarton 14 2
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow 14 0 1-2
Mr J R W Grove's b a h Sidick 13 3 1-4
Captain A W Molony and S S Hayne's ch a h Aden 13 3 1-2
Major F B Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi 14 0 3-4
Major F B Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl 14 0 1-2
Captain Monteith, Messrs Greenshields and Eeles' ch a h Wait and Look 14 0 3-4
Captain Traill's ch a h Mahboob 13 2 3-4
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Amood 13 3 1-4
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch a g Gold 13 1 1 2
Major J G Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3 1-2
Mr Forman's b a h Fyzabad 14 0
Captain H Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward 13 3 1-2
Captain Martin's ch a h Nimar 13 3 1-2

THIRD DAY, Thursday, 11th September

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance—About 2 miles over 8 flights.

Mr P Hannyngtons br aus g J P (5 years)
Captain Colemore's br e g Offside (aged)
Thakor Zorawar Singh's b aus g Silverbolt (aged)
Mr Welman's b e g North (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Picnic (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)
Mr J Crawford's b e g Bambino (aged)
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e g Devereux (aged)
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged)
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (5 years)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilton's br aus g Deputy (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and Goff's b aus g Monobel (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill (aged)

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's b e m Dalmatia late Merry Spinner (aged)
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf (4 years)
Mr J L Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged)
Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Soultline (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathradass' b e m Polish (4 years)
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination (aged)
Mr F M Garda's b e g Chobham (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey (aged)
Mr R R S' b e h Kempion (4 years)
Mr R R S' b aus g Lord Carlyon (aged)
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged)
H H Jam Sahib's br e g Punt (aged)
H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (5 years)
Mr Homi Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner (aged)
Mr Gussy's ch e m Satallite late Mrs Bang (4 years)
Mr W Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged)
Mr Lion's b e g Kilbirnie (6 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (4 years)

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vic's Pride (6 years)
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf (4 years)
Mr Goculdass' br e g Last Call (6 years)
Mr Goculdass' br e g Picnic (5 years)
Mr Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval (aged)
Mr F M Garda's b e g Silvery Memory (4 years)
Mr J Crawford's ch e m Lady Anne by Lord Edward II—Annaross (6 years)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil (aged)
Mr R R S' b aus m Tartania (4 years)
Mr R R S' b e g Langton (5 years)
Mr R R S' ch e h St Gilgen (4 years)
Mr Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (4 years)
H H Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R by the Victory—Miss Polly (4 years)
Mr Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 years)
Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e h Canberra late Serpent (4 years)
Mr Gussy's ch e m Satallite late Mrs Bang (4 years)
Mr Gussy's b e h Valerius (5 years)
Captain A W Molony's br e g Little Fergus (3 years)
Mr T Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged)
Mr Goff's b aus g Beroll by Ruenalf-Anthem (5 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears (4 years)

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE—Eistance—R C and Distance.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nakib (5 years)
Mr Alib bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sulaik (6 years)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Thaboor (aged)
Mr R R S' g a h Regent (6 years)
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4 (aged)
Mr Lion's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2.
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Sweden 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13 3 3-4.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13 2 1-4
THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13 3 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moorshid 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14 0
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan 13 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13 3 3-4
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13 1 1-4
Mr M Nazir Beg's g a h Beynazeer 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Matradass' b a h Baloz 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Kimberley 13 3
Mr R R S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13 2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Shot Silk 13 2 3-4
Mr Lion's b a h Thank You 13 3
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14 0
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13 3 3-4
Mr A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14 0
Messrs S A Wahed and M Jamal's b a h Bezar Beg 14 0
Mr S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Startler 13 2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Esmail's g a h Peerage 14 0
Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13 3 3-4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish 13 3 1-4

CLOSED RACE.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain E B Egerton's g a h Longboat 14 0
Mr D'Arcy's b a h Fayak Pasha 14 1 1-2
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar 13-3½ (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2 1-2 (aged)
Mr Forman's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3 (6 years)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Aga (aged)

THE WANOWIRE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13 3 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Soomsam 14 0
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13 3 3-4
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathradas' b a h Baloz 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Pendil 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13 3
Mr R R S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13 2 1-2
Mr Lion's b a h Ream 13 1 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14-0
Mr Karsandass Govindji's ch a h Best Chance 13-3
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Sweden 13-3
Messrs S A Wahed and M Jamal's b a h Bazar Beg 14-0
Mr A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar 13-3 1-4
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil 13-2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2 1-2
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13-3 3-4
Mr Forman's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3 3-4

CLOSED RACE.

THE SANDHURST PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Captain J S Mowat ch aus g Highwood (aged)
Mr P Hannyngton's br aus g J P (5 years)
Thakor Zorawar Singh's b aus g Silver bolt (aged)
Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II (5 years)
Major F C Stratton's b e m Topsail 14-1 1-2 (aged)
Captain E Corbould-Warren's b aus g Iaddi (aged)
Mr Welman's b e g North (5 years)
Mr Welman's br e g Ballysand (5 years)
Mr J Crawford's b e g Glengarry (4 years)
Mr Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 year)
Captains D French and A W Molonys's b e m Miss Drake (3 years)
Captain A W Molony's br e g Little Fergu (3 years)
Mr Eele's br aus g Balloo (aged)
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (5 years)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch aus g Seagull (aged)
Mr Wilson's ch e m Princess IV (6 years)
Mr Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged)
Capt Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged)

Second entries close on Tuesday, 12th August.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION.

The recent sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency have been largely occupied, the *Times* in mail week says, with non-official mercantile evidence, the witnesses including Sir Alexander McRobert, formerly president of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James Graham, member of one of the oldest Anglo-Indian firms in Bombay, and Mr. M de P. Webb. The last-named, who has been one of the most unsparing critics of some features of existing methods of Indian financial management, has been under examination on two occasions, and his evidence will be concluded at the next sitting.

Other witnesses who have appeared or will be heard before the adjournment for the holidays include Mr. H. F. Howard, formerly collector of Customs, Calcutta; Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, assistant secretary in the Finance Department, Simla; Mr. T. Smith, a member of the business community in the United Provinces; Mr. Marshal Reid, C.I.E, managing director of the Bombay Company (Limited); Mr. L. B. Dunbar, Bank of Bengal; Mr. W. B. Hunter, Bank of Madras; Mr. F. C. Le Marchant, a former City member of the India Council; Mr. M. R. Sunderam Iyer, secretary of the Madras Economic Society; and Mr. C. C. McLeod, chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission will continue to meet twice weekly until August 1, and after holding one or two meetings in the following week will adjourn until October 23. At least one member with large business interests in India, Sir Shapurji Broacha, will take the opportunity of the recess to go back for a brief visit. Another member, Sir Robert Chalmers, will leave England in October to take up his appointment as Governor-designate of Ceylon. But, no doubt, following the usual practice, he will be consulted thereafter in reference to the recommendations of the Commission.

Meanwhile, and as soon after the adjournment as practicable, a formal interim report will be issued to "cover" the publication of the evidence recorded up to that time. The appendices will include all important documents submitted to the Commission by witnesses and official and public bodies. This decision to publish evidence before the close of the inquiry will be heartily approved by business men and others interested in the great issues under investigation.

When the Commission reassembles on October 23 the first witness will be Sir James Meston, who as already stated is leaving for a few weeks his important post as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to be examined. Another notable official witness will be Sir Fleetwood Wilson, who has just retired from the finance Membership in India. Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, has accepted an invitation to appear, and other witnesses will be Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. C. Harrison, formerly HeadCommissioner of Paper Currency, India; Sir Felix Schuster and Mr. Laurence Currie, the City members of the Secretary of State's Council; Lord Inchcape, a former member of the Council; Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank; Mr. Vidya Panaja, of Madras; and Mr. D. M. Dalal, the well-known Parsi writer on currency questions. Mr. Lionel Abrahams, who was the first witness for the India Office, will be recalled before the close of the inquiry; and Sir Everard Hambro, who was a member of the Fowler Committee, has been invited to give evidence.

Mr M Nazir Beg's g a h Beynazeer 13 3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Kimberley 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathradass' b a h Baloz 13-3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik 13-2 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Pendil 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 13-3
Mr A W Essa's g a h Kaharaman 14-0
Mr G P Stavrides' b a h Sir Satu late Sinclair 13-3 3-4
Mr T Harrison' g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2 1-4
Mr D Framjee's bl a h Young Majub 14 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13-2 1-4

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moorshid 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Real 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a Soomsam 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 13-3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar 13-3 1-2
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Munsoor Beg 13-3 3-4
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13-1 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13-2 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Shot Silk 13-2 1-4
Mr Lion's b a h Ream 13-1 1-2
Mr A W Essa's g a h Kaharam 14-0
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazee 14-0
Mr Karsandass Govindji's ch a h Best Chance 13-3
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Sweden 13-3
Messrs S A Wahed and M Jamal's b a h Bazar Beg 14-0
Mr A W Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar 13-3 1-4
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Vakil 13-2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2 1-2
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13-3 3-4
Mr Forman's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3 3-4

CLOSED RACE.

THE SANDHURST PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Captain J S Mowat ch aus g Highwood (aged)
Mr P Hannyngton's br aus g J P (5 years)
Thakor Zorawar Singh's b aus g Silver bolt (aged)
Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II (5 years)
Major F C Stratton's b e m Topsail 14-1 1-2 (aged)
Captain E Corbould-Warren's b aus g Iaddi (aged)
Mr Welman's b e g North (5 years)
Mr Welman's br e g Ballysand (5 years)
Mr J Crawford's b e g Glengarry (4 years)
Mr Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 year)
Captains D French and A W Molonys's b e m Miss Drake (3 years)
Captain A W Molony's br e g Little Fergu (3 years)
Mr Eele's br aus g Balloo (aged)
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (5 years)
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch aus g Seagull (aged)
Mr Wilson's ch e m Princess IV (6 years)
Mr Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged)
Capt Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged)

Second entries close on Tuesday, 12th August.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

the chances of the present deadlock ending within the next six months in such a manner as to allow of the Borden proposals being carried into effect are too remote to be taken into consideration. In the meantime despite the fact that the Mediterranean Powers have not announced any changes in their shipbuilding programme, it can scarcely have escaped the notice of the Intelligence Department that action has been taken in this direction without publicity, and that by the time the announcement is made, the progress in construction made will be sufficient to discount any advantage we may have in rapidity of ship-building. In any case it will be necessary to lay down three extra ships early next year irrespective of the ordinary programme for 1914-15, though it is possible that Mr. Churchill will again attempt to temporise by acceleration, or some other expedient, to postpone the inevitable heavy expenditure entailed on the chance of its falling on other shoulders. In the meantime the country has to face an interval of considerable doubt, which cannot be altogether free from anxiety especially in view of what is happening in the Mediterranean and what may happen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 3rd Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 4th August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	5	2
Total mortality from all causes ..		70

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

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Incredible as it must seem, the answer has only recently been forthcoming in the discovery that the supreme difference between human milk and these substitutes is due to a substance called milk-albumin. Human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as these substitutes, and milk-albumin, it is now known, forms the infant's chief food. For this reason, *The Medical Times* states: "The infant fed on diluted cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food elements in human milk."

WHY COW'S MILK AND OTHERS DISAGREE.

This explains why these substitutes for human milk fail to nourish the baby properly. Moreover, as everyone knows, the milk of animals forms in the baby's stomach thick, large, hard, leathery, curds, which cause indigestion, wind, vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the other hand, human milk forms soft, fine, easily digested, flakes. Their appearance and digestibility have now been proved to be due entirely to large quantity of milk-albumin in human milk.

Reasoning that, if milk-albumin could be obtained artificially and added to animal milks, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, scientists tried to prepare it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin prepared by a patented process, is called albulactin.

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The Medical Times writes: "Albulactin carries us practically to the final solution of the problem of artificial infant feeding. By adding albulactin to diluted cow's milk, a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects. It never fails to agree with every infant, and London specialists are emphatic in their endorsement of the advantages Albulactin offers for the infant which thrives on Albulactin as it does when breast-fed."

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One doctor writes: "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants." Another goes so far as to say: "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend"; and the physicians of a large children's hospital have written in a medical journal: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Among private individuals, the following statements cannot fail to interest every mother:

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes: "My nurse used Albulactin and was most successful."

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